



EARTH FIRST!

BEILANE EDITION

May 1, 1988

THE RADICAL ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNAL

Vol. VIII, No. V

TWO DOLLARS

Doesn't Live Here Anymore

by Dan Dagget

A Jaguar has been sighted in Arizona again, but don't scratch the word "extinct" from their page in your "Mammals of the Southwest" guidebook just yet. The sighting may be a prelude to a familiar tragedy.

This time, a couple of Javelina hunters and some people attending a family reunion reported seeing one of the big cats the Mexicans call *el tigre* in late February about 15 miles north of the Mexican border. According to the Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD), such reports still are made occasionally in this area *Felis onca* once called home, but the number of sightings has dropped sharply in recent years. Today most are viewed with skepticism.

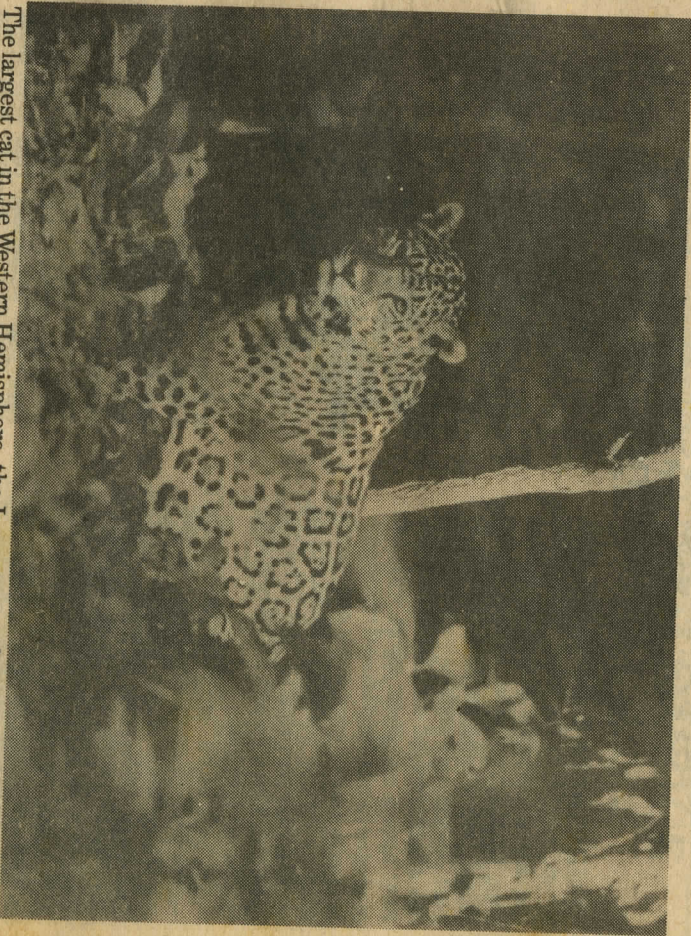
"About the only way we consider a sighting confirmed is if we see the carcass," one official said. Nevertheless, this latest report is being treated more seriously than most because the department considers those who turned it in to be credible witnesses. In spite of

that, and in spite of the Jaguar's status as an endangered species, wildlife managers have taken no steps to protect the animal. As Jerry Perry, an AGFD law enforcement specialist, put it, "We have no idea where that animal is by now."

Jaguars are the largest wild cats in the Americas, and globally are surpassed in size only by tigers and African lions. They are the pit bulls of the cat world, possessing extremely strong jaws with heavy bones and massive teeth which allow them to kill their prey by crushing the skull. Short-limbed and compact, jaguars grow as large as 250 pounds in the Brazilian rain forest, though they rarely reach half that size along the northern limits of their range.

Although these cats were once widely dispersed residents of the American Southwest, they are now considered extirpated from that part of their range. Still, young males searching for a territory not already claimed by another jaguar, or made too hazardous by Mexican *vaqueros*, occasionally extend their

continued on page 8



The largest cat in the Western Hemisphere, the Jaguar recently ranged from Central America north to the Grand Canyon.

Photo by C. Allan Morgan.

the NY, VT, and NH Diamond holdings says that likely candidates are large institutional investors, pension funds, and investment syndicates. The favorable exchange rate makes this land especially attractive to foreign investors. Other possibilities include hated land developers like Patten Corporation, or the owners of the ski resort on Mt. Sugarloaf (elev. 3701).

New Hampshire politicians and "environmentalists" are attempting to buy the land with public funds to preserve recreational and logging abuses of the present. In contrast, Maine millionaire Charles Fitzgerald, a passionate environmentalist, has already lost \$1 million of his own funds in an attempt to buy 61,000 acres of Diamond lands. Now, he is trying to put together a group to buy the entire 800,000 acres. Fitzgerald endorses PAW's call for vast wilderness areas in the Northeast. He shares our vision of Caribou, Wolverine, Cougar, Lynx, Pine Marten, Peregrine Falcon and healthy soil microbes.

The New Hampshire-Vermont Diamond lands for sale consist of 67,000 acres in NH and 22,000 acres in VT spread over 30 townships. The largest single piece is a 46,000-acre tract which lies in Stratford, Stark and Odell (population: zero). It contains the entire Nash Stream watershed and three of the loveliest peaks north of the White Mountain National Forest: Sugarloaf and the

continued on page 4

UNDEVELOPED LANDS IN NEW ENGLAND FOR SALE, CHEAP

by Jamie Sayen

Over 1.3 million acres of forest lands are for sale in northern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York. Using only one half of the money wasted annually on below-cost timber sales in our National Forests, this land could be bought by the federal government and designated a Wilderness Recovery Area. PAW (Preserve Appalachian Wilderness, an EFF task force) and New England Earth Firsters are working feverishly to save the land from the twin curses of development and the status quo (abusive logging, ORVs, and other ecosystem-destroying uses). Before presenting our ecologically realistic proposal for saving these wonderful lands, a little background information is due:

In late February, the *Coos County Democrat* broke the story that 90,000 acres owned by Diamond Occidental in northern New Hampshire and Vermont were for sale for \$19 million, or \$211 an acre. The story was picked up by the

AP and the *Wall Street Journal*, and Senator Gordon Humphrey (R-NH) made it a national issue by calling for an "emergency summit meeting" of environmentalists and politicians to discuss strategy to save the Diamond lands from development.

These lands are just the tip of the iceberg. In Maine, Diamond is selling 800,000 acres for \$170 million and another 95,000 in New York for \$18.5 million. That's a million acres for a little more than \$200 million! In addition, Champion International has over 300,000 acres in northern New Hampshire and Vermont on the market.

A study done last year ("A Challenge for New England: Changes in Large Forest Holdings," by Perry Hagenstein, \$3 from Fund for New England, 200 Lincoln St, Boston, MA 02111) predicts that there will be more large holdings coming on the market in coming years because of changes in the strategy of the timber industry and because of pressures from developers. In the past, the paper com-

panies have traded large holdings amongst themselves. The Diamond lands were owned by the Groveton (NH) Paper Company until the company was bought by Diamond in 1968. In the early 1980s, British takeover artist, Sir James Goldsmith, purchased Diamond. He sold the Groveton Mill to the James River Corporation and created Diamond Occidental as a landholding company. Recently, a French conglomerate, General Occidental, bought Diamond's holdings. Now the head of the French outfit wants to unload all Diamond lands in the US.

Oddly enough, this time, the timber corporations are not rushing to buy the land. The local mills now have a strategy of minimizing their own holdings. They have chosen to concentrate on manufacturing and marketing, and it is a poorly kept secret that their long-term strategy is to abandon the Northeast in favor of the Southeast and Northwest.

Who will buy the Diamond and Champion holdings? Land West, the realtor for

DAY OF OUTRAGE A NATIONWIDE SUCCESS!

Our National Day of Outrage Against the Forest Service was a resounding success. With at least 75 actions from the Eastern Seaboard to the Pacific Northwest, it became Earth First!'s largest coordinated effort yet.

Events included banner hanging, paper monkeywrenching, and Muir birthday parties complete with cake and balloons. They ranged from huge rallies with music and speakers to tiny groups outside small-town offices. Smokeley the Bear turned in his resignation in several cities, and at least once was led away in handcuffs.

According to coordinator Karen Pickett, "The whole thing was one big monkeywrench." Forest Service officials around the country had their doors locked, security guards posted, and anti-media

barricades in place.

To the Frediest dismay, media coverage was outstanding, getting the truth about the National Forest Disservice out to a huge audience. Credit goes both to the courage and cleverness of individual organizers and to all who participated to make this such a large and widespread event.

We will run a detailed article in the next issue, so be sure to let us know what happened in your area. Send stories, photos, press clippings, and what-have-you to *Earth First!*, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85708. We will devote at least two pages to a photo spread representing the flavor of actions around the land.

And now that we've got their attention, keep up the pressure!



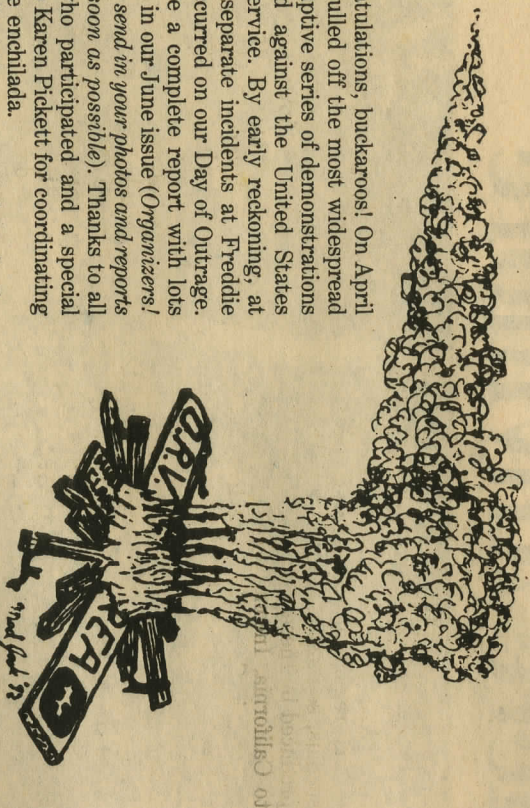
Mild-mannered bureaucrat Fred E. Coronado is confronted by an angry Earth Firstier and forest residents at the Muir Day protest in Tucson.

EARTH FIRST!

NO COMPROMISE IN THE DEFENSE OF MOTHER EARTH!

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POB 5871 * TUCSON, ARIZONA 85703 * (602)622-1371

Around the Campfire



Congratulations, buckaroos! On April 21, you pulled off the most widespread and disruptive series of demonstrations ever held against the United States Forest Service. By early reckoning, at least 75 separate incidents at Freddie offices occurred on our Day of Outrage. We'll have a complete report with lots of photos in our June issue (*Organizers! be sure to send in your photos and reports to us as soon as possible*). Thanks to all of you who participated and a special thanks to Karen Pickett for coordinating the whole enchilada.

I'm back at the computer here in the cactus after an exhilarating and exhausting Earth Week giving speeches at St. Lawrence University in Canton, NY; Brodport SUNY in Rochester, NY; Reed College and Lewis & Clark College in Portland, OR; the University of Montana in Eugene; and the University of Montana in Missoula. I also had the pleasure of participating in the impassioned Eugene march & protest on John Muir Day. I have three impressions from my trip: there is a major resurgence of E.F.! activity in Oregon and Montana after a couple of relatively quiet years; there is an impressive level of E.F.! bustle on campus and among the mid-20s and younger crowd (us old farts are going to have our hands more than full trying to keep up with them); and the Northeast is rapidly becoming a new focal point of E.F.! interest and action.

All three of these trends presage change in the Earth First! movement. We are in perhaps the most dynamic phase of our relatively short history, and the next year will be busy, to say the least. John, Dale and I have been discussing this, and the responsibility of this newspaper in providing a forum for discussion within the E.F.! movement of such issues as continued growth (both in sheer numbers and in complexity of organization — which seems to grow exponentially as our number increases arithmetically). We are sure that such questions will be high on the agenda at the Rendezvous this summer, but we would like to present a special discussion of E.F.! growth, organization and related topics in an upcoming issue — say, August. This is an invitation for concise, well thought-out, articulate commentary on such questions. Since we will likely be deluged, we as editors will have to be selective in what is printed. Nonetheless, we will endeavor to showcase as wide a range of views as possible. The quality of thought and writing, as well as succinctness, will otherwise determine our selections.

Earth First! sprang forth initially in the Southwest and Rockies and then spread to the West Coast. During the last few years, we have made tentative forays east of the Rockies, most successfully in Texas. It appears very likely to me that a primary new arena for E.F.! is developing in the Northeast. This issue of *Earth First!*, for example, spotlights New England and nearby areas in Canada and the States. A puissant new E.F.! group is forming throughout New England and there is growing activity in adjacent New York state.

A related development is the whopping opportunity for wilderness recovery in New England as Jamie Sayen discusses in his front page article this issue. I'll go so far as to say that New England and upstate New York could become a foremost locus for wilderness preservation nationally during the next ten years: single blocks of half a million to several million acres of northern forests could be acquired and put on the road to restoration

of their wilderness qualities which would include reintroduction of native species like Wolf, Cougar, Caribou, Wolverine, Lynx and Moose. In fact, we chauvinistic Westerners, so proud of our "big" Wilderness Areas and "abundant" wildlife could be trekking east in 20 years to experience "real" wilderness. That is, we could if mainstream conservation groups and state, local and federal governments take up the vision and challenge of the opportunities Jamie discusses.

But let's not forget the Wild West, either. Our other lead article demonstrates the equally excellent opportunities in the Southwest for significant recovery of wilderness denizens of that area — like the big spotted cat, the Jaguar. Mitch Freedman takes us to the other corner of the West with a well-researched, yet visionary, call for restoration of the North Cascades.

Other major articles on wilderness and restoration in this issue or in the June issue deal with the Three-peckered Land Snail (or something like that) in West Virginia (another of Jasper Carlton's little friends), and the back of beyond in Nevada (and we're not talking about the Cottontail Ranch).

Also in this issue is the premier installment of an irregular philosophy section put together by Associate Editor Christoph Manes. Each future edition of "Nerthus" will deal with a particular topic and approach it from several angles. Well, some good news and some bad

news about this newspaper. I'll give you the good news first in the traditional way to soften you up for the bad. The addition of Dale Turner to our editorial staff is not only freeing me up to work more on books (more on that later) and saving John from early burnout, it is also allowing us to develop a better concept of the theme of each issue as well as the time and resources to seek out articles and essays instead of just using what comes in. Moreover, Dale will be taking over some of the layout chores from me, so the whole package should start looking better as well (but not slick, never slick!).

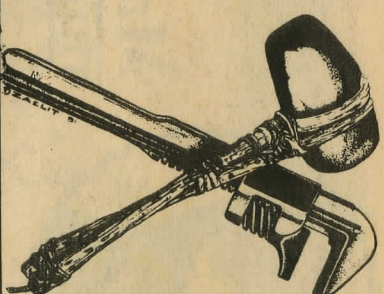
The bad news is that we're going to start charging you more for it. No, not because of any improvements in the content or look of *The Earth First! Journal*. That's on the house. Our expenses — printing, graphics, paper, postage, etc. — have been steadily climbing over the last five years or so since we last raised our subscription rates and we just aren't breaking even. Sales of *Ecodefense* have been carrying us over the shortfall up until now, but we gotta jack up the rates, like it or not. Beginning after this summer's Rendezvous, base subscription rates will zoom to \$20 a year, first class delivery to \$35. We are still working out foreign rates. Since we aren't greedy capitalists but simply dedicated propagandists, we will, of course, continue our old policy of allowing you to plead poverty and pay less or nothing if necessary.

Seriously, we are sorry to have to raise our subscription rates, but there is just no alternative. We think this newspaper will still be a bargain at \$20; we hope you do, too.

Since we're on that grand topic of money, let me mention that several of the articles in this issue, including Dan Daggett's on Jaguars and Jamie Sayen's on the Restoration Conference, were funded by the Earth First! Foundation's Journal Research Fund. If you'd like to see more in-depth articles like these, you can make a tax-deductible contribution to the E.F.! Foundation earmarked for the Research Fund which will then pay expenses for such articles. Send such contributions to the Earth First! Foundation, POB 50681, Tucson, AZ 85703.

Our tabloids have been so popular (we had to do a rush printing of 5,000 more

continued on page 3



EARTH FIRST! Beltane Edition May 1, 1988 Vol. VIII, No. V

Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal is published by Ned Ludd Books and is an independently owned newspaper within the broad Earth First! movement. It is not the "official newsletter" of the Earth First! movement. Entire contents are copyrighted 1988, but we are pleased to allow reprinting if credit is given, except for those articles specifically copyrighted by the author. Art and photographs are copyrighted by the individual artist or photographer and permission to use must be received from them. *Earth First!* is a forum for the no-compromise environmental movement. Responsibility rests with the individual authors and correspondents. The contents do not necessarily represent the viewpoint of this newspaper, the Earth First! movement, local Earth First! groups or individual Earth Firsters.

Although we do not accept the authority of the hierarchical state, nothing herein is intended to run us afoul of its police power. *Agents provocateurs* will be dealt with by the Grizzly Defense League on the Mirror Plateau.

Submissions are welcomed and should be typed or carefully printed, *double spaced*, and sent with an SASE if return is requested. Electronic submissions are even better, either on Macintosh disks or via Econet (login "earthfirst"). Art or photographs (black & white prints preferred, color prints or slides OK) are desirable to illustrate articles and essays. They will be returned if requested. Due to our tight budget, no payment is offered except for extra copies of the issue.

Earth First! is indexed in the Alternative Press Index.

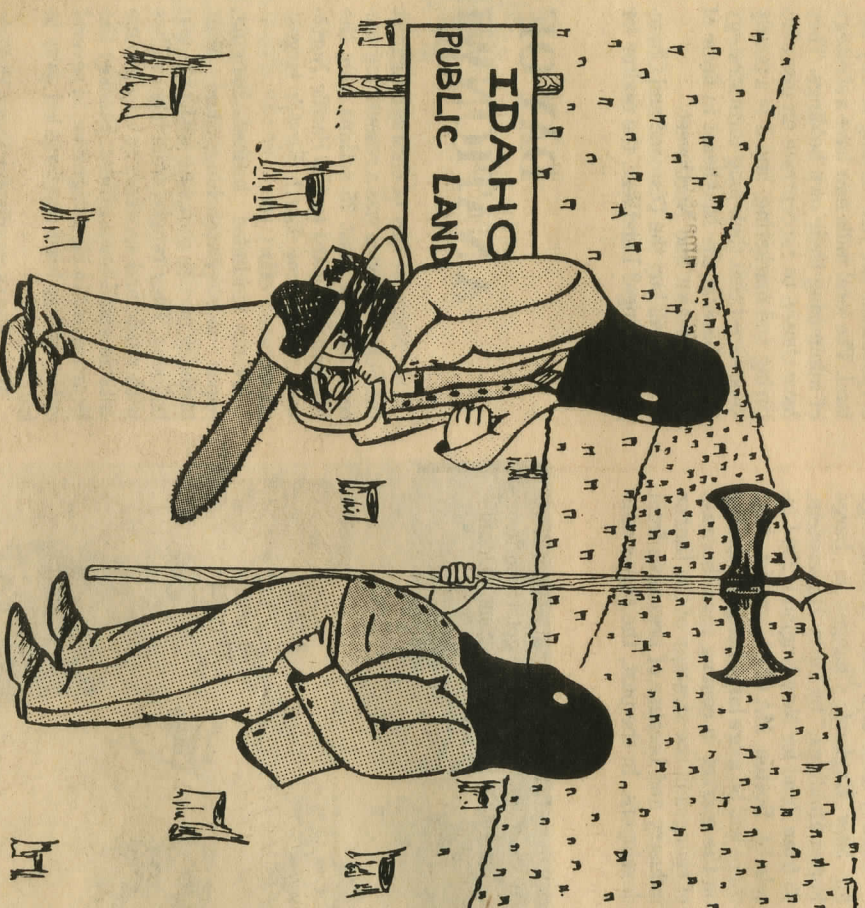
All material should be sent to Earth First!, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703, except for poetry which should go to Art Goodtimes, Box 1008, Telluride, CO 81435.

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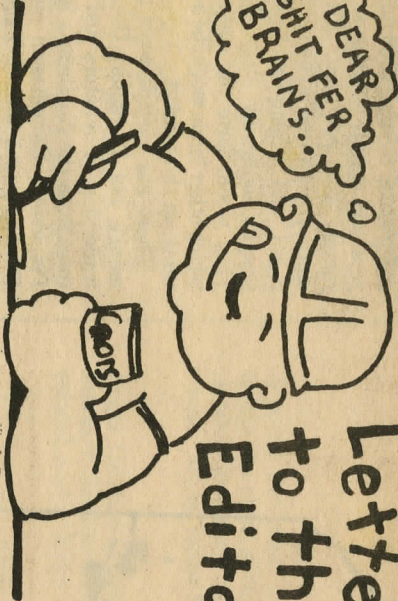
Contributing Artists: Brush Wolf, Lone Wolf Circles, Canyon Frog, Lourdes Fuentes-Williams, Mike Gouse, T.O. Hellenbach, Sky Jacobs, Juniper Berry, J. Luoma, Mad Jack, Christoph Manes, Peg Millett, Millipede, Mike Roselle, Claus Sievert, Carol Simpson, Jim Stiles, Karen Tanner, Bill Turk, B. von Alten, Robert Waldmire, Malcolm Wells, Marcy Willow, Helen Wilson, John Zaelit (deceased).

Contributing Photographers: David Cross, Roger Featherstone, Doug Peacock, Scott Smith, Howie Wolke, George Wuertner.
Mailing: Tucson Earth First! Group



EXECUTIONERS McCLURE and ANDRUS GLOAT
OVER THEIR HANDIWORK

DEAR
SHIT FER
BRAINS...



Letters to the Editor

Letters to the editor are welcomed. Lengthy letters may be edited for space requirement. Letters should be typed or carefully printed and double-spaced, using only one side of a sheet of paper. Be sure to indicate if you want your name and location to appear or if you wish to remain anonymous. Send letters to POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703.

Dear Earth First'ers,

This is a request to all photographers and film and video people for photos and videos of Earth First! actions for use in my Cable TV show — ANIMAL RIGHTS. There are 55 shows in distribution that run on Public Access Channels in 25 states. Each show is an interview with a prominent figure in the movement. The shows address the issues we must solve if Earth is to survive.

I operate on a slender budget, but if I use your photo or video clip, I promise credit on the show. I can be contacted as follows: Mary de La Valette, 154 Newbury St., #24, Peabody, MA 01960 (617-535-4203).

Earth First! Foundation,

Sooner or later, you're sure to get a \$1,000,000 donation. Such an outstanding, worthwhile entity as the EFi Foundation cannot avoid attracting such support. Realizing this, you would be wise to devise and publish a plan for what to do with a major financial contribution. By undertaking this task, not only will you be prepared when the time comes, but you will also be more likely to receive money sooner. How about that!

—Strawberry

Gentlefolk:

Just a note to let you know, in case you didn't already, that one of your anonymous cowards smashed a bottle of oil in my driveway to demonstrate

Campfire...

Continued from page 2

Forest Service tabs for Muir Day), that we are considering other topics for the tabloid treatment next fall and winter. If you want bulk copies of our three current tabloids — Basic EFi, Forest Service, Grizzly — for distribution, drop us a note with your street address (for UPS) and we'll ship them out. But don't let them gather dust in your garage (even if stacks of them make suitable habitat for Black Widows). Get 'em out in people's hands. If you received too many Forest Service tabloids, for example, let us know how many you have in excess. We are very low on these and may need to ask those of you with an overabundance to drop ship them to where they are more urgently needed. We expect to reprint both the Forest Service and Basic EFi tabloids this year. If you have additions, constructive criticism, etc. to include in the reprints, let us know and we will carefully entertain your suggestions.

As I mentioned above — books. With Dale taking some of my chores on the newspaper, I am steaming full speed ahead on *The Big Outside* — the inventory of large remaining roadless areas in

opposition to my views on oil drilling. Please be informed that I am neither corporation nor government, therefore I am not bound by their constraints. Pass the word to your Brownshirts that such tactics are counterproductive, and send someone to clean up my driveway. Walter E Wallis, 2844 Waverly St, Palo Alto, CA 94306

Greetings from Hell's Canyon.

I'm writing to ask for help to stop the construction of two dams on the Snake River. The Asotin Hydro Company, a subsidiary of Consolidated Hydro of Greenwich, Connecticut, wants to build two dams impounding 33 river miles of the Snake River above the town of Asotin, Washington. The National Park Service studied this same stretch of river in the late 1970s. The study recommended protection of the entire 33-mile stretch as a scenic or recreational river.

The Reagan administration delayed the report's release until March 1984. By that time, the hue and cry for legislative protection of the river had quieted. The dams would inundate archeological sites. They would devastate salmon and steelhead runs. Spawning beds would be choked by silt. They would further limit the range of the giant white sturgeon on the Snake. They would further limit the range of the endangered plant, MacFarlane's Four O'Clock (*Mitella macfarlanei*), which is found only on an 80-mile stretch of the Snake River. They would cut off

the United States that Howie Wolke and I have been working on for five years. Ned Ludd Books will be publishing it sometime by fall. We are also finishing up Doug Peacock's delightful guide to surviving a trip to the land of the dreaded GRIZ: *Fear & Loathing in Griz Country*: Hayduke's Guide to Staying Alive. This inexpensive little book should be hot off the press in a couple of months. And Bill Haywood and I are planning a *Supplement to Ecodefense* next winter. If any of you terrible monkeywrenchers or other vandals and wilderness diesel mechanics have revisions, elaborations, additions, refinements, improvements, etc. for the sneaking-around-in-the-night crowd, send them to me in Tucson. Contributors of material we use will receive a complimentary copy of the *Supplement* when it is done.

Well, enough. About the time most of you are reading this inspiring, infuriating, depressing, hilarious mass of verbiage, all of us here at the Tucson office along with a bunch of friends will be drifting down the Green River in Utah, eating catfish and drinking beer. It's a sacrifice, we know, but someone's got to do it.

See you at the Rendezvous. (Details in this issue!)

—Dave Foreman

Don Oberlin The passing of a warrior

A few weeks ago, I received devastating news. On January 11, David Gaines and Don Oberlin were killed in an auto accident. Many of you knew or had heard of David and the wonders he accomplished for Mono Lake. However, few were fortunate enough to know Don, except as David's intern for the Mono Lake Committee. I can attempt to convey who he was, but my words can never do him justice.

Today we find a deep canyon dividing the environmental and animal rights movements. Although we all preach "deep ecology," few of us live it. Don access of Hell's Canyon National Recreation Area from the communities of Lewiston, ID; Clarkston, WA; and Asotin, WA.

This region already has a power surplus, so most of the 530 megawatts produced by these dams would be sold to California. Income would go to the company in Greenwich, Connecticut.

Please write your federal representatives urging protection of the Snake River as mentioned by the National Park Service report of March 1984. Also write the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to oppose Asotin Hydro's proposal to kill yet another river.

—Edward F. Walters, Lewiston, ID

Dear EFi!

There is now an ad running in national magazines for Lake Powell boasting of "the nearby vacation spot that's so far from the ordinary." Myself, I just can't wait to fire up the houseboat and get in some serious waterskiing. If fellow Earth First'ers feel the same way, Del Webb Recreational Properties Inc. has a special toll-free reservation line set up for your convenience. The number is 1-800-528-6154. It is answered by humans between 8:30 AM and 5 PM Arizona time and by a machine at other times. Be sure not to place unnecessary calls, since incoming WATS lines are generally billed on the basis of usage, and since that would tend to prevent fellow houseboaters from booking their reservations. You know, you can't be too careful. A friend of mine who's an avid fan of silt-pond recreation put the number in his computer communications software, leaned on the wrong button, and do you know that thing dialed up the folks at Lake Powell hundreds of times before he noticed? Enough to ruin your whole day.

—The Ergot Armadillo Monster

Dear Dave,

This is in response to the piece entitled "Ritualistic Rites" by Penelope Rosemont in the *Brigid* Edition.

If one adopted her definition of ritual as something rigidly repeated over and over, empty of meaning, perpetrated by priesthoods to control their followers, of course one would reject any ritualistic practice. It is ironic, however, that her definition seems to be from the modern civilized human-centered perspective that we deplore.

Rituals are among the most effective ways to get us humans back into balance with the planet and our non-human relatives. Real rituals do not come out of our heads, or out of books, or even necessarily out of ancient traditions. They emerge from a vital, ongoing relationship with the here and now; they give voice to both the human and non-human "players"; they work in concert with the earth energies in that place at that moment. Indeed, an appropriate

Oberlin was the epitome of deep ecology. He was one of the few people able to encompass the true meaning of "respect for all life" in his lifestyle.

I met Don in December, 1986, at the Los Angeles zoo condor protest. For hours, we spoke of the battle that loomed ahead. Never have I known such a committed individual from the peace to the animal rights and environmental movements. His dreams for a world of peace, equality and respect for all life have not died — they live on within myself and hopefully in others whose lives he touched. He is now one with the earth and the skies and the seas. We must work even harder now that Gaia has lost one more warrior. She lost one of the best, this time, and he will be sorely missed.

—Sue Rodriguez-Pastor

ritual may be a "spontaneous wild dance in the morning sun," an example that Penelope gives as a *non-ritual*.

Like it or not, we two-leggeds are different from "trees, rocks, birds, and wolves" in some respects. One of the most important differences — with the most tragic consequences for all species — is that we have developed, then overdeveloped, then become enslaved by our powerful, intellectual, linear, analytical, cause-and-effect left brains. We identify totally with our intellectual mind, and we identify our mind only with the space inside our skull. We have lost our relationship with the rest of ourselves and our world — even as our minds have developed the technology to destroy both ourselves and the world.

I believe that ritual is the number one way to transcend the dangerous (and boring!) limitations of our mind as presently conceived. Ritual enables us to perceive, think, and act out of our larger, ecological self, the self that is at-one with all of creation. Chief Seattle said, "humans did not weave the great web of life, they are merely strands in it. Whatever they do to the web, they

continued on page 29

Please send any newspaper clippings mentioning Earth First! or dealing with subjects of interests to us at POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703. Clippings about monkeywrenching of any kind would also be appreciated. Thank you!

The Post Office does not forward Third Class Mail but they do charge us 30 cents apiece to send us your change of address. Please send us your change of address promptly so you do not miss an issue of *Earth First!* and we do not have to pay the Post Office to receive it. Some people using clever aliases are not receiving their copies of *Earth First!*. Be sure to notify your postperson that "Attila the Hun" or "The Animal" receives mail at your address.

SCHEDULE

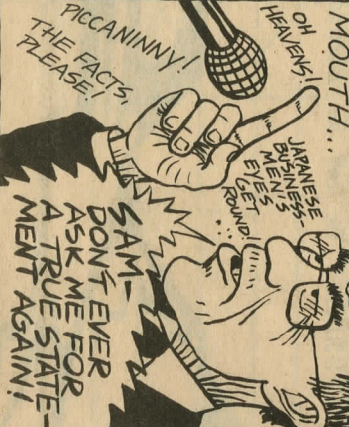
Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal is published 8 times a year on the old pagan European nature holidays: Samhain (November 1), Yule (December 21 or 22), Brigid (February 2), Eostar (March 21 or 22), Beltane (May 1), Litha (June 21 or 22), Lughnasadh (August 1), and Mabon (September 21 or 22). Deadlines for articles are three weeks before the cover date: October 10, December 1, January 10, March 1, April 10, June 1, July 10, and September 1. The newspaper is mailed Third Class on the cover date. First Class delivery is available for \$10 extra a year. Surface delivery outside the USA is available for \$25; airmail delivery overseas is available for \$40 a year.

PENTKOWSKI

AND LO UNTO A NEPHITE DEALER OF AUTOS IN ARIZONA CAME A GREAT REVELATION!



PEARLS OF WISDOM ISSUED FROM HIS MOUTH...



BUT MAY THE SODOMITES AND LIBERALITES DOH WAGE UNHOLY BARBARIC WAR AGAINST THE GREAT ONE FROM GLENDALE...



New England...

Continued from page 1

twin Percy Peaks. It also contains significant tracts of bog lands which are ideal for the imperiled Northern Bog Lemming. It is 54% hardwood, has 58 miles of logging roads and 151 sportsmen's leases (hunting and fishing camps).

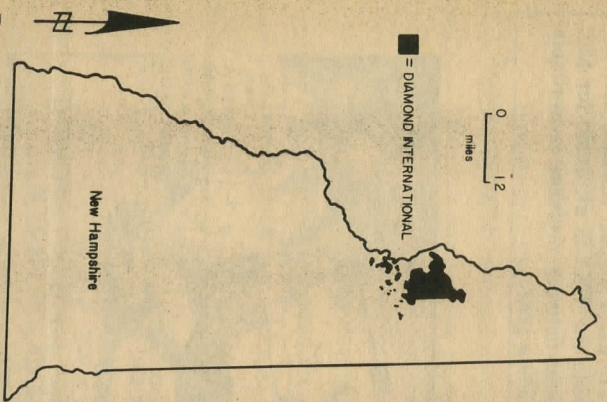
Henry Whittemore, the local land agent of the Trust for NH Lands (a "conservation" organization controlled by foresters) says that the ledges and outcrops in the 46,000-acre tract are excellent potential nesting sites for Peregrine Falcons and Golden Eagles. He describes the high country softwood forests as "ideal" for the Snowshoe Hare, which is a staple in the diets of the Eastern Cougar, an Endangered species, and the equally rare Canada Lynx. There have been six Cougar sightings in this area in the past year.

The Nature Conservancy of New Hampshire has identified 50 ecologically fragile areas where Endangered plant and animal species reside. The Conservancy hopes to buy the land, protect the islands containing rare and Endangered species, and then sell the lands to a public-private consortium which will maintain recreational use (ORVs) and logging. The "environmentalists" of the state have "consented" around the proposal of the Conservancy, even though there is little likelihood that Diamond will sell for less than \$19 million. The Conservancy offer is unknown, but it is clearly well below the asking price.

Conservation biologist Jeff Elliott has pointed out that the land in New Hampshire represents about 1% of the entire state, and that, though economically insignificant, especially as the timber corporations continue their exodus from the Northeast, it is very important biologically. Jeff has stated that New Hampshire forests are still in the early stages of succession: "The forest is trying to make a comeback against obstacles of abused soils, acid deposition and development. Any place the wood makes it past the pioneer stage it comes back up for rotational cutting." The Diamond land sale offers a chance to restore a healthy, mature, large ecosystem in the state, so that old growth species like the Saw-whet Owl, Spruce Grouse, Pileated Woodpecker, Moose, Lynx and Cougar can return in viable numbers. Presently in the Northeast, there are no mature healthy forest ecosystems with a full complement of native species.

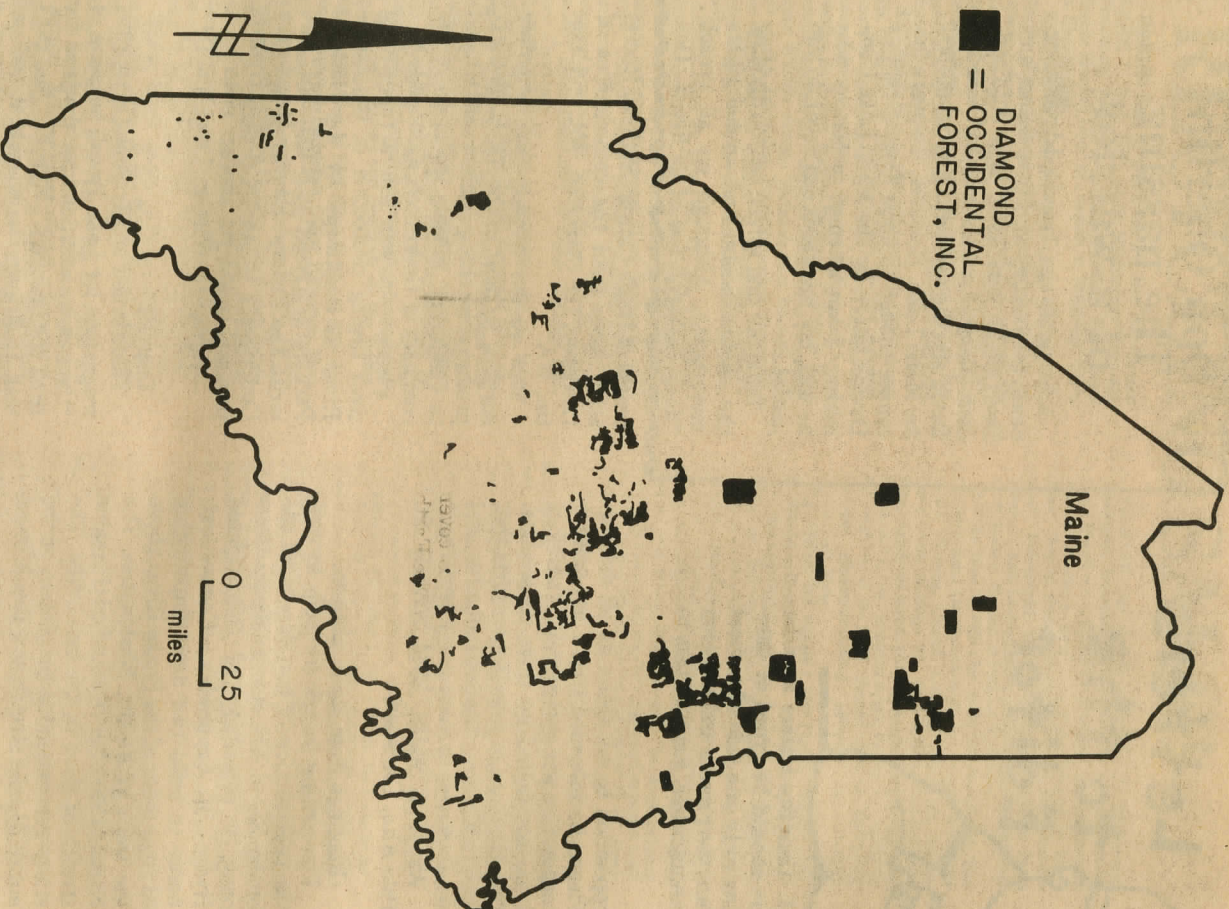
On March 10, Senator Humphrey convened a meeting of leading NH "environmentalists" (see Al Pine's discussion of NH "environmentalists" in Brigid 88 issue) at the Society for the Prevention of Pests, Protection of NH Forests (hereafter the Forest Society) to discuss the Nature Conservancy plan. With the exception of wilderness diehards Elliott and Sayen, the meeting was a love fest of consensus-makers. One member of this group had been quoted as saying: "The deal we envision is where a public agency owns the land outright and private industry owns the timber rights." (NH is a conservative state. Welfare and socialism are about as popular as AIDS.) "Environmentalists" and politicians spoke in favor of the Conservancy plan and in favor of protecting logging jobs.

Our hosts provided a slide show of the 46,000-acre tract. There were spectacular winter views from North Percy Peak, prime habitat for Cougar and Lynx. One picture showed a large Yellow Birch. We were told that this was part of a "remanent old growth stand." Jeff and I



Page 4 Earth First! May 1, 1988

DIAMOND
= OCCIDENTAL
FOREST, INC.



pointed out that the pictures also showed evidence of serious gully erosion from abusive logging. Jeff observed that this one-tree old growth stand was probably a seed tree left from a previous cut.

State Representative Fred Foss of Columbia, NH, has proposed the creation of a 69,000-acre state park on lands owned by Diamond and Boise-Cascade. He noted that there has been heavy timbering on the "well-managed" Diamond lands during the last five years (that is, since the takeover by Goldsmith). His bill isn't likely to go far in a state which takes pride in refusing to pass a "bottle bill," despite a mounting solid waste crisis.

As a resident of the town which would lose the most in taxes (over 20,000 acres of Diamond lands are in Stratford), I objected strenuously to a tax system which punishes ecologically responsible behavior. There should be a way to protect an impoverished town like Stratford while still preserving wildlands. I also suggested that federal funding could be obtained by the elimination of below-cost timber sales in the National Forests. Amazingly, Senator Humphrey and Representative Judd Gregg (R-NH) said they agreed.

As the meeting wound down, Jeff Elliott broke his silence: "We have a chance to preserve a unique watershed which has not been too severely mismanaged. There is no land in New Hampshire that is not mismanaged through either development or forest mismanagement. Existing wilderness areas are far too small to protect big species."

The meeting ended with a representative of the Forest Society volunteering to contact all interests, "including economic interests," to devise a consensus strategy for the purchase and management of the Diamond lands. I have no doubt that all economic interests were contacted and that the Forest Society has gained consensus around their plan. Neither Jeff nor I was contacted. It seems that "consensus" among NH "environmentalists" means: "exclude everyone who disagrees."

Two days after the meeting I received a phone call from a state senator concerned that I was jeopardizing my "credibility" by my failure to hop aboard the consensus bandwagon. Noting that several participants at the meeting had told me "off-the-record" that they agreed with me but would not say so publicly, I asked him what can be said about a political system which requires honorable people to compromise their values to retain their credibility in that system.

That phone call reassured us. We had feared that no one was listening to us.

Now, we know our message was heard.

Since the meeting, debate has raged in local papers over what to do with the lands. Meanwhile, the Congressional delegation has said there is little or no federal money available for land purchases. Wilderness opponents are effectively using hysteria about jobs and taxes. "Environmentalists" have put all their eggs in one unpromising basket: the plan proposed by the Nature Conservancy and the Forest Society.

PAW and Earth First! vow to make the sales of timberlands in the Northeast a national issue. We will work with any groups or individuals who support wilderness restoration and protection for these lands. At a press conference on April 21, the Day of Outrage Against the Forest Service, we presented a longer version of the following proposal:

PROPOSAL FOR A THREE MILLION ACRE NATIONAL BIOLOGICAL PRESERVE IN THE NORTHEAST

Preserve Appalachian Wilderness (PAW) and Earth First! call for the creation of a three million acre National Biological Preserve in northern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York to be located on and around 1.3 million acres being offered for sale by Diamond Occidental and Champion International, and other lands which are expected to come on the market in the next decade. We propose that the Diamond, Champion and other lands be managed by biological and ecological criteria only. Specifically, we propose that these lands be managed as a maturing natural successional ecosystem so that, in time, they will recover their natural stability as evidenced by the full complement of native species. This includes the protection, and, where necessary, the reintroduction of rare, sensitive, Threatened, Endangered and extirpated species including Canada Lynx, Pine Marten, Northern Bog Lemming, Gray Wolf, Caribou, Moose, Wolverine, and Eastern Cougar.

More large holdings will likely come on the market in the next few years. It is imperative that we devise a strategy to deal with this opportunity. FUNDING: We call for inspired

leadership from regional Congressional delegations to raise \$600 million for current and future purchases. At approximately \$200 per acre, this would purchase about three million acres. The Diamond and Champion lands could be bought today for about \$275 million. They would form the core preserve to which other lands would be added as they came on the market.

There are various ways to raise this money, but all require the imaginative leadership of senators and representatives from the Northeast. Recently, the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors recommended that the Land and Water Conservation Fund (with assets now totaling \$7 billion) be succeeded by a trust which provides a minimum of \$1 billion a year to help pay for federal, state, and local land acquisitions.

The General Accounting Office estimates that below cost timber sales in our National Forests cost taxpayers \$400 to \$600 million per year. Instead of subsidizing destruction of our National Forests, that money should be used to purchase lands like the Diamond and Champion holdings.

Other funds could be obtained through the curtailment of the annual \$200 million in subsidies (a conservative estimate) to public lands ranchers, the elimination of boondoggle water projects, and the elimination of waste and illegal cost overruns in Pentagon contracts. In short, if our Congressional leaders accept the challenge, the money will be found.

MANAGEMENT: Immediate protection of all rare, sensitive, Threatened, and Endangered species and ecosystems must be the top priority. These lands have been damaged by logging practices, including the use of pesticides, and logging roads and bridges. There will be a need for active, labor-intensive healing work. Any jobs lost by the elimination of ecologically abusive practices will be more than offset by the creation of restoration jobs.

Wilderness restoration is especially feasible in the well-watered Northeast. The climate and soils of this region promote rapid recovery from disturbance. Instead of the customary tourist-trap exhibits, there could be exhibits throughout the preserve illustrating various methods of wilderness recovery. These would help people from other regions learn how to begin the healing process in their own regions.

Wilderness recovery will be incomplete until viable populations of all native species are restored. Prior to reintroduction of extirpated native carnivores, much habitat restoration work must be done.

OBJECTIONS: The problem with taxes must be addressed. Currently, our tax system punishes local communities for ecologically responsible behavior such as we are proposing here (i.e., there are no taxes paid on wilderness lands). We must devise a method of compensating impoverished rural towns which will lose taxes on these lands. A system of payments in lieu of taxes for National Forest lands is needed.

VISION: Some day the North Woods will again teem with life. From mycorrhizal fungi to the Eastern Cougar, the land will again pulse with wildlife.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Currently, there is no support for big wilderness within the New Hampshire Congressional delegation. Write senators and representatives from the Northeast and urge them to support this proposal and to pressure NH Congresspersons to support this proposal. Ask them to find ways to fund it. (Senators are at US Senate, Washington, DC 20510; representatives are at House of Representatives, DC 20515.) PAW and New England EFlers need financial support and grassroots participation to make this a national issue. This is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for the Northeast. Please make checks payable to PAW, RR 1, Box 132-A, North Stratford, NH 03590.



Connecticut River Of Salmon Return

CONNECTICUT VALLEY EARTH FIRST! PRESENTS THE SALMON REVIVAL RUN

Earth Firsters dressed as Atlantic Salmon, Osprey, and other wild natives will launch a canoe and kayak flotilla at the mouth of the Connecticut River on Memorial Day weekend. We will make a spawning run up the river to celebrate the river and its watershed and to dramatize the plight of our totem, the Atlantic Salmon, which must negotiate 15 dams on the river and hundreds of smaller dams throughout the watershed to reach its spawning grounds. Each weekend there will be actions at nuclear power stations, dams and other locations where there are threats to the watershed. Our schedule is as follows:

May 30-31 — Launch under the full moon from Old Saybrook, CT.

June 3-4 — Protest near the Connecticut Yankee nuclear power station.

June 10-11 — Protest near Holyoke Dam.

June 17-18 — Rally at Turners Falls, MA.

The first dam to stop the salmon migration up the river was built here in 1798. Shortly thereafter, the species disappeared from the upper 300 miles of the river. At Turners Falls a group of terrestrial creatures will split off from the salmon flotilla and, with the aid of a shaman, will be transported to the headwaters of the

Atlantic Salmon

by Zapus Sylvester

ATLANTIC SALMON: A LIFE HISTORY

As the autumn sun rises, its rays penetrating the thick forest canopy to a moist carpet of ferns and mosses, a boy squats beside a riffle of a clear mountain stream. Surrounded by frost leaves and fronds, he has been watching a fish for several hours. Above, a Pileated Woodpecker drums its message through the standing remains of a dystrophied patriarch. The sun's rays reach the fish. The fish's dark back is olive green, vermilioned with bronze and silver. Its sides are highlighted with punctuations of brilliant blue and red.

From the pool below, appears another fish of similar form. This fish, though thinner, is even more brightly colored. This male salmon's snout and lower jaw terminate in a curved kype. He darts back and forth in the riffle, from the head of the lower pool to the tail race of the upper pool, then back. This generates a flurry of activity among the other salmon of the riffle, and many smaller fish scatter. Now the female rolls to her side and waves her tail weakly, then uprights. The Indian rises; this is what he has been awaiting. The fish again rolls to her side and with three or four waves of her tail washes a basin out of the medium fine gravel. This attracts several other males. The first male chases them a short distance, but he dares not leave his mate, knowing she is about to release eggs. She drifts downstream until her vent is at the head of the small basin she has just constructed. The flurry of activity quiets and the magic of propagation commences. She quivers, spewing hundreds of pale orange eggs into the basin. The male has moved to her side and also quivers, excreting a white cloud of milt. Another male rushes forward and quickly adds his milt to the cloud of sperm in the nest.

The female now moves upstream and again fans out a 30 centimeter deep pocket in the pea-sized gravel and buries most of the fertilized eggs. Several small salmon rush to the lower edge of the nest and join dace, sculpins, and Brook Trout to feed on unburted salmon eggs.

This scene is repeated several times at this site, creating a series of egg pockets containing about 800 eggs for every pound of the hen's flesh. This nest area is now referred to as a redd.

The salmon swims upstream to select another site to construct a new redd. The fish searches for a bottom type that is generally 70% gravel larger than 0.6cm in diameter and 16-17% sand with less than 0.5% silt or clay. This type of substrate allows oxygenated water to reach the developing eggs. Silt blocks inter-substrate flow and reduces egg survival;

river. The salmon flotilla will continue upstream. The terrestrials will assume Black Bear, Gray Wolf, Cougar, Wolverine, Moose, Caribou and Pine Marten garb and proceed downstream.

June 24-25 — The salmon flotilla will be in the Bellows Falls region.

June 28 — Rally at Comerford Station, a facility of Quebec Hydro, the destroyer of Caribou habitat and native cultures in northern Quebec.

July 4 weekend — The two flotillas will converge on the White River Junction/Hanover region to hold our climactic event: a Salmon and Wolverine Patriots Rally. There will be an ecological Passion Play and a rally to celebrate the return of natives. If you can't attend the Round River Rendezvous in Washington, come to the Connecticut River. Invite friends and presidential candidates.

We need your help. We need canoeists to join us for the entire trip or part of it. We need costumes and costume makers. We need help from folks living along the river. We need musicians, artists, restorationists. We need money to cover expenses while on the river. The Earth First! Foundation has provided us with a generous grant to help us organize.

We are putting out a fortnightly newsletter and holding meetings every other Sunday afternoon in Greenfield, MA. For more information, and to send contributions, write: Connecticut Valley EFl, POB 324, Rowe, MA 01367.

15% silt so limits the flow of oxygen through the redd that few eggs will hatch.

For several nights the salmon continue their dance of propagation until the hen has released most of her eggs. The few left in her body cavity will be reabsorbed.

When the boy returns to the stream a few days later, he finds a large salmon lingering at the tail-race of the pool downstream of the redds. She is a large fish and reminds the boy of the beautiful fish he had seen earlier, but she has lost her sheen and the roundness of her belly. She now has dark skin showing the outline of scales. She is now a kelt.

The fish allows herself to be gently moved downstream toward the ocean. She is barely alive because she has invested most of her energy in reproduction and has eaten very little in the months she has spent in fresh water. The transition from freshwater to saltwater and back to fresh has strained her kidney, forcing it to reverse the osmotic flow within her body. Her chances of survival are low. If this were her first spawning run, her chances would be better: Approximately 12% of salmon live to spawn a second time, as she just did, but very few live to spawn a third time. A male salmon almost never survives spawning.

As autumn progresses, stream temperatures approach freezing. In the cold gravel the eggs develop slowly. If the redd was made in November, the fishes' backbones will be discernible in December.

When spring arrives, the fish locked in the egg can be seen. After a certain number of degree days, the egg shell opens, releasing the baby salmon, the alevin, to its gravel crypt. Each fish is now about the size of a paper match with a large yolk sac hanging from its ventral side. This will be its source of nutrients until it starts to feed. The fish will absorb the yolk sac before it swims up out of the redd. The absorption rate, like the rates of most bodily processes of cold-blooded animals (ectotherms), is controlled by water temperature. By the time the fish frees itself of the subterranean home where it has spent the first six

months of life, the mouth and other organs are formed.

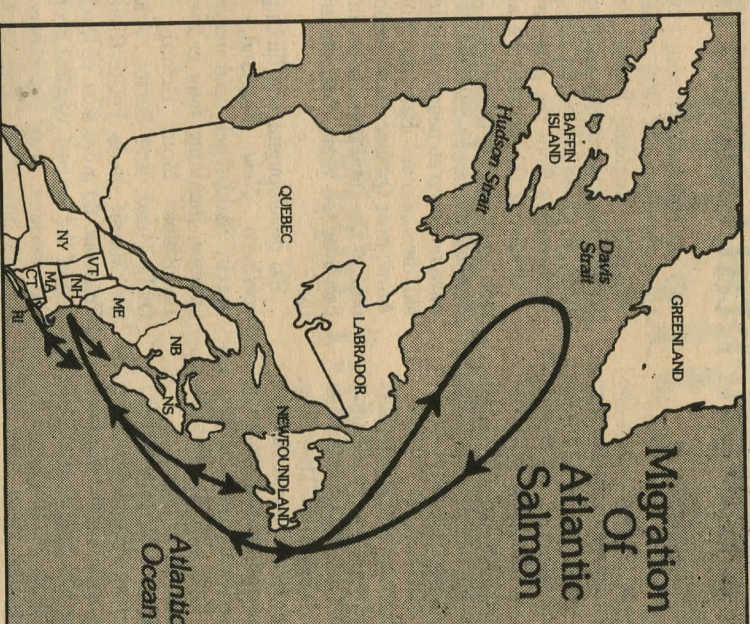
Thus far, the process has been very efficient, allowing 92% of the eggs in the redd to hatch to the fry stage. Now, however, the young salmon become prey to everything with fins, predaceous insect larvae, and semiaquatic birds. The fry prey upon tiny insects and other zooplankton.

Insects in their stage of metamorphosis between the aquatic larva and the winged adult comprise a large proportion of the young salmon's diet. As the fry grows from this rich diet of insects, it forms thick vertical bars along its sides. Due to these parr marks, the fish is now referred to as a parr.

The parr is a sleek and aggressive feeder. When feeding on hatching insects pinioned to the underside of the surface film, the leaping parr demonstrates how he earned the name *Salmo salar*. As a parr, *Salmo salar*, places increased pressure on his biological surroundings. Therefore, he must move to an area where his kind are less concentrated. The parr have now outgrown predation by small fish like the sculpin, but still are eaten by trout, eel, cusk, and several bird species. The survivors grow steadily through their first summer, such that by fall they are firm, silver and red spotted, 10 centimeter-long miniatures of the adults.

The following spring, the little salmon again starts to grow rapidly. By his second fall he has doubled his length and can feel yet another change occurring. He spends his second winter feeding on the abundant aquatic insects that arrives his metabolism again accelerates and the spring insect hatches leave him plump. But suddenly the desire to swim up against the current as he has done for two years is lost. His bright silver becomes clouded with a whitish hue. He turns for the sea. He has become a smolt.

As part of the smoltification process the nares on his snout have become acute sensors, able to detect traces of elements measurable in parts per million. His tiny



PARTIAL LIST OF LOCAL CONTACTS
Loren Evans, 481 Country Club Rd, Cheshire, CT 06410; 203-271-2847.
Herb Bryan, POB 497, Amherst, MA 01002; 413-253-5937.

Brian Shupe, POB 300, Keene, NH 03431; 603-756-3239.
Mike Zwickelmaier, RR1, Box 383, Sharon, VT 05065; 802-649-2940.
Janie Sayen, RR1, Box 132-A, North Stratford, NH 03590; 603-636-2624.

brain is predominated by optic lobes, yet the small portion of cerebral matter permanently records the chemical details of the water where smoltification has taken place.

After a few weeks of transition in brackish water, the smolt swims to the open ocean. Taking a circuitous route, he finally resides at the edge of the sea ice in the North Atlantic, spending a couple years with his kind.

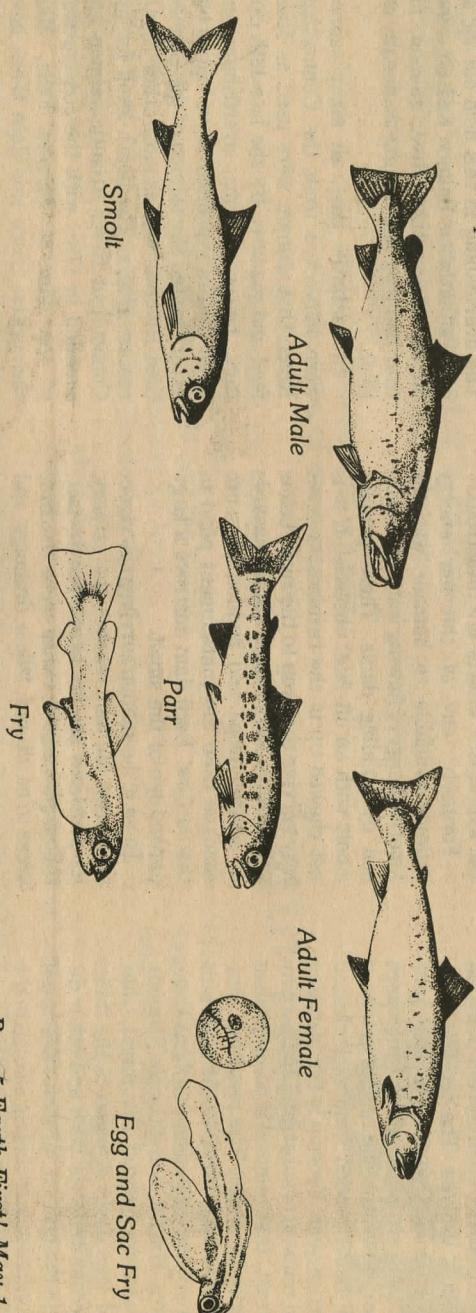
There, feeding on zooplankton, young herring, smelt, caplin, and more, the Atlantic Salmon grow fast. Having reached almost a meter in length, millions of salmon head southwest for the coast. Each turns in to the estuary where it entered the ocean, then swims upriver to the place where it smolted.

This year the Indian is a teenager with his own thoughts of propagation, but he must work to gather food for his clan. He stands knee-deep in the cold water, waiting for salmon bound for the upper reaches of his river. He leans on a three pronged wooden spear he made while standing guard at the end of a fish weir made of rock and brush. He has been standing here for several hours. As the salmon pass through the narrow opening by his feet, he spears at them. Usually he misses, but there are so many that he has a pile on the bank. A young girl collects the fish and carries them up to the lodges where they are split then smoked.

ATLANTIC SALMON: A DEATH HISTORY

Generations of salmon and humans have passed since the aboriginal peoples of Vermont and New Hampshire hunted and gathered in the primordial forest. The Indian was one of the first to fall victim to white man's biocide. As Europe and North America geared up in the Industrial Revolution, the features which attracted Europeans to these shores came under attack. The European immigrants over-harvested the seas for food and for oils to fuel and lubricate

continued on page 6



Quebec Ski Area Slides Over Local and Environmental Concerns

by Roger Sansterre

Mont Gosford, on Crown land in the extreme southeast corner of the Eastern Townships near Woburn, in the Lac-Mégantic area of Quebec, Canada, is threatened by ski development. The Mégantic Regional Tourist Bureau has proposed a downhill ski area on the largely untouched Gosford massif, whose peak reaches to 3880 feet.

The Tourist Bureau has approached the town of Lac-Mégantic, the Granite County Regional Municipality, and other area bodies for their approval. The ruling Liberal Party Township caucus has requested provincial and federal grants of \$7.5 million each to develop Mont Gosford. They also seek a total of \$150 million in investments for the ski project.

In April of 1987, the Tourist Bureau informed Transportation Minister Marc-Yvan Côté that it expected the Minister to "start building a paved road to the top" of Mont Gosford. Côté agreed on condition that studies show that ski areas in other Townships would not be hurt by a 70% increase in the region's downhill trails.

Studies showed that ski equipment sales were up but that skiers from Sherbrooke, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, and Boston considered distance an important factor in their choice of ski areas and would need to be offered something special on Gosford. Accordingly, the Tourist Bureau released a plan for a 3000-acre ski complex including 63 trails, 9 chairlifts, condominiums, an amusement park, tropical gardens, and a monorail connecting Gosford summit with Sugarloaf Mountain in Maine, dozens of miles away.

Since last spring, the proposed project has bloated into a projected investment of \$200 million. Developers have begun to talk of someday developing the US side of the massif as well.

Also since last spring, names of investors have been made public. Two European millionaires, using the name Stuart-Mills-Cher Holding Company, have announced their \$24 million investment in the year-round tourist village, to be called "Mont Malamute," featuring dogsled riding trails, complete with imitation Alaskan Inuit sled dogs. The Holding Company hopes to attract, with its sled dogs and its sales of "Malamute" products, at least half of the hoped for 15,000 daily skiers from the US and foreign countries. Due to the huge sub-

sidy the Holding Company expects from the government (\$96 million), the Mégantic Regional Tourist Bureau has formed an investment company to raise from \$5 to \$8 million of the funds not forthcoming from the government.

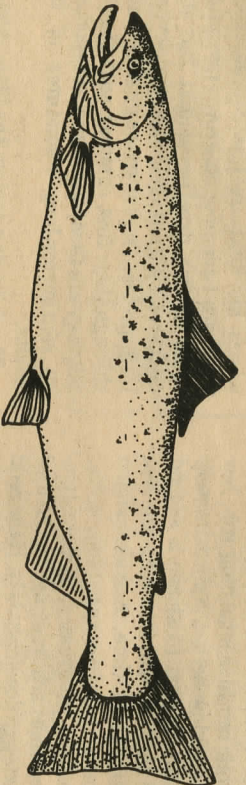
Critics of the project are alarmed at the amount of public funds sought by promoters. Other ski areas in Quebec have not been so heavily subsidized. The ski development Parc du Mont-Sainte-Anne, near Quebec, must receive at least 60% of the total investment of \$150 million over ten years from the private sector.

Ski development is afflicting much of northern New England, including nearby Saddleback, and many areas in Quebec, including four in the Eastern Townships: Mont Orford, Bromont, Owl's Head, and Sutton. Additionally, the Massif de la Petite-Rivière-Saint-François, 60 miles east of Quebec, with one of the longest vertical drops east of the Rockies, may soon become "the seventh largest ski area on the continent," due to \$300 million in investments over the next few years by the consortium of Roche-Doppelmayr-Bombardier-Les-Arcs. Here, the provincial government will supply one-half million dollars to the development.

If Gosford succeeds in attracting hordes of the young affluent to Woburn, they will build and buy out homes, because Americans can gain tax breaks for second residences. This will aid new businesses at the expense of the low-income local residents.

If built, the ski development will be ecologically ruinous for Mont Gosford. Due to a loophole in the law, "recreational" development is exempt from an environmental requirement to produce an environmental impact statement before starting major construction activities. Local streams, the Chaudière River, Arnold River, and Lake Mégantic — already suffering from pollution — will become increasingly polluted as secondary development, road building and maintenance, and increased traffic lead to runoff of salt, sediments, herbicides (sprayed on road embankments), lead, and oil. Waste water produced by tourists and new residents will not be accommodated by the shallow rocky soil at the base of the mountain.

The chaletlifts, summit restaurants, service roads, sewer drains and water pipes for swimming pools, living quarters, and snow-making, will all necessi-

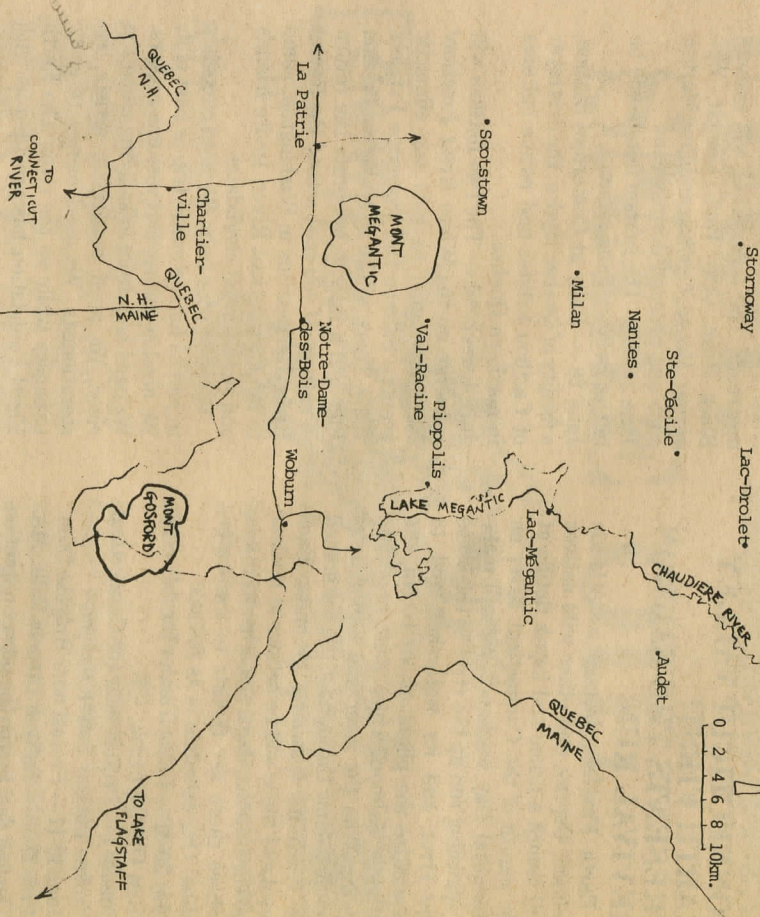


egg and alevin stages. If a salmon survived in this silted gravel and survived the oxygen depleted warm water (warm water holds less oxygen than cold), it headed downstream, as salmon were wont to do.

Today, because the tributaries carry their poisons to the main branch, the Connecticut River is a moving cauldron of pollutants. Silt from farms and raped forest land, tannins from log drives and tanneries, warmed water from mill ponds, manufacturing by-products, and human waste are all added to the brew. Each of these alone can kill salmon, but the synergistic effects are disastrous.

Formerly, one of the few energy sources available to humans was the kinetic energy of flowing waters, harnessed by building dams. These present smolt with an oft-fatal obstacle. If it is not chewed up in the turbines, a smolt may survive the drop to the rocks below a small dam. Large dams add the hazards of severe drops and sudden pressure changes from the containment pond to the outflow. Each dam destroys a large percentage of the smolt.

Even if the salmon survives the rigors of stream life and reaches the estuary, its problems are far from over. In fact, the coastal salt marshes were the first areas to be altered. Dikes, drainage, and



tate clearing of much of the forest of the massif, which is now wooded all the way to the summit. As has happened at Mont Orford, clearing of trees will likely lead to mudslides and silting up of waterways.

Mont Gosford features rare stands of Red Spruce on the north slope where most of the 63 ski trails will be carved. It also includes two types of plant associations and several plant species rare in Quebec. Populations of fish, reptiles, and amphibians (such as the bullfrog, not usually found in elevated parts of this region) will be severely reduced by the pollution and siltation of waterways. With tree removal, high-altitude construction, and massive year-round consumer-society human presence, the Gray-cheeked Thrush, Spruce Grouse, Blackpoll Warbler, Gray Jay, and other arctic/alpine bird species will likely be forced out of one of their few breeding sites in southern Quebec. The now-rare Lynx, Bobcat, Fisher, Marten, Beaver, Moose and perhaps even the White-tailed Deer will also be driven out. Presently, Moose appear to use the Gosford zone as a corridor for leaving protected Maine to enter the Townships.

Before the Tourist Bureau promoters came on the scene, the Ministry of the Environment's Ecological Heritage program was suggesting inclusion of Gosford in the provincial network of ecolog-

pollutants damaged these delicate systems. Estuaries became the open sewer of the developing nation, sending many species to the brink of extinction.

Reaching the ocean, the salmon is in relatively clean water, for there the pollution is more diluted. Like its ancestors, it heads for the central North Atlantic. Today, the ocean, though still rich in variety of life, does not even hint at the bounty once there. With humans' discovery this century of the salmon fishing grounds, salmon were exploited at a point in their lives when they previously had been free from human predation. The over-fishing in this hold-out for almost all Atlantic Salmon had no effect on the Connecticut River salmon, for they had long ago become regionally extinct.

In centuries past, so many salmon were harvested from the Connecticut River that salmon were used as stock feed and manure. By the late 18th century, however, dams, overfishing and other factors explained above had all but exterminated the salmon of the Connecticut River as well as most other Northeastern rivers. The death knell for the Connecticut River Atlantic Salmon was sounded in 1798, with the construction of the dam at Turners Falls, Massachusetts. Since this date there have

been no naturally occurring salmon in the upper reaches of the river.

Today, the salmon restoration program has affected some improvements for the Connecticut River and its salmon. Many pollutants have been reduced. Logging has become unprofitable or restricted near open water. Dams are being modified to allow fish passage, though ignorance and economics limit the effectiveness of these passages. Regulated commercial salmon fishing is marginally profitable, supplying the wealthy with a novelty dish.

Unfortunately, however, the substrate used by salmon for spawning retains the history of abuses. The Connecticut River bottom is contaminated with chemicals that become concentrated in the food chain through biomagnification. The gravels, covered and mixed with displaced topsoil and the bark of many log drives, no longer provide spawning sites.

On top of all this, the population composition in the historical waters of the Atlantic Salmon has been changed. Several species of bait fish have become established in the headwaters and main branch of the Connecticut River. Landlocked salmon have been introduced into the river. In the 1880s, New Hampshire helped bring the Brown Trout (*Salmo trutta*) to the New World. These were stocked in the northern Connecticut watershed. Brown Trout are closely related to the Atlantic Salmon and therefore occupy similar niches. A basic rule of ecology is that two organisms cannot occupy the same niche at the same time without one being much reduced. Northern Pike and Walleye have also been introduced. These are efficient piscivorous predators.

Zapus Sylvester is a New England conservation biologist.

Atlantic Salmon

Continued from page 5

their lights and machines. They cleared the forests and dammed the rivers. The Connecticut River, its tributaries, and the other New England rivers and tributaries which once were home to Atlantic Salmon have been dammed in hundreds of places.

Removal of the forest canopy results in absorption of the sun's energy by ground and surface waters. The increased ground water (springs) and river temperatures exceed the maxima for production of the organisms on which young Atlantic Salmon feed. Temperature increases also cause outbreaks of pathogens which are present but not a problem in a healthy ecosystem.

Higher water temperatures accelerate the metabolic rates of young salmon, so that they grow much faster. The largest smolts are not the ones most apt to return to spawn. The maximum size is not the optimum size.

Tree removal exposes the forest duff to a much harsher environment than that in which it evolved. The top soil is exposed to colder winters, hotter summers, and stronger winds. Increased mechanical weathering results in tons of topsoil being eroded from each cleared acre, each year. Erosion is the breaking up and removal of substrate. In the rainy Northeast, that removal is accomplished primarily by water. The resulting siltation of waterways stresses and often kills gill breathing organisms such as dace, Stonefly, Mayfly, and Atlantic Salmon.

As settlers cleared the forest, they floated logs down streams to the mills. The accumulation of bark and other detritus in the bottom substrate destroyed many organisms, including salmon in the

IDAHO WILDERNESS GETS THE AXE!

by Somerset

Don't let the name confuse you, the "Idaho Wilderness Bill" has little to do with Wilderness and even less to do with Idaho. This bill, concocted secretly as a compromise by Senator James McClure and Governor Cecil Andrus and officially titled "The Idaho Forest Management Act of 1988 (S 2055)," is an affront to all environmentalists and, more importantly, a blow against the National Wilderness Preservation System on a national level. This bill attempts to permanently eliminate most of the remaining roadless areas in Idaho from Wilderness consideration and even attempts to negate many rights and restrictions protecting existing Wilderness through the use of "special management language." Under this bill, Idaho Wilderness Areas would no longer have water rights, they could have 100-foot-wide bands gouged through their centers at any time because of a new definition of a "road," and would not be allowed to have buffer zones around their borders. In addition, the bill mandates timber sale levels far above market demands, mandates cutting in prime Grizzly Bear areas, and designates trails for ORV's only (no hikers!). The language in this bill is so insidious that its full implications will not be apparent for many years, but if it passes, it will surely be catastrophic for the entire National Forest System.

Only 5 of the 27 pages in the bill relate to Wilderness designation. The areas specified as new Wilderness are surrounded by "special management areas," that is, areas marked for logging. The net effect will be to form tiny islands of Wilderness awash in a sea of clearcuts. The bill designates even less new Wilderness than the Forest Service has proposed and half what Idaho's former Governor Evans proposed. A few token areas are given Wilderness status, such as Long Canyon and Salmu-Priest in north Idaho, part of the Payette Completions in central Idaho, and a portion of the White Clouds to the south. Even in these areas, the exclusion of prime logging lands from Wilderness consideration is painfully obvious. In the Bonner Ranger district of the Idaho Panhandle National Forests, for example, environmentalists were offered Long Canyon, one of the few old growth forests in the region, in exchange for prime Grizzly and Caribou territory.

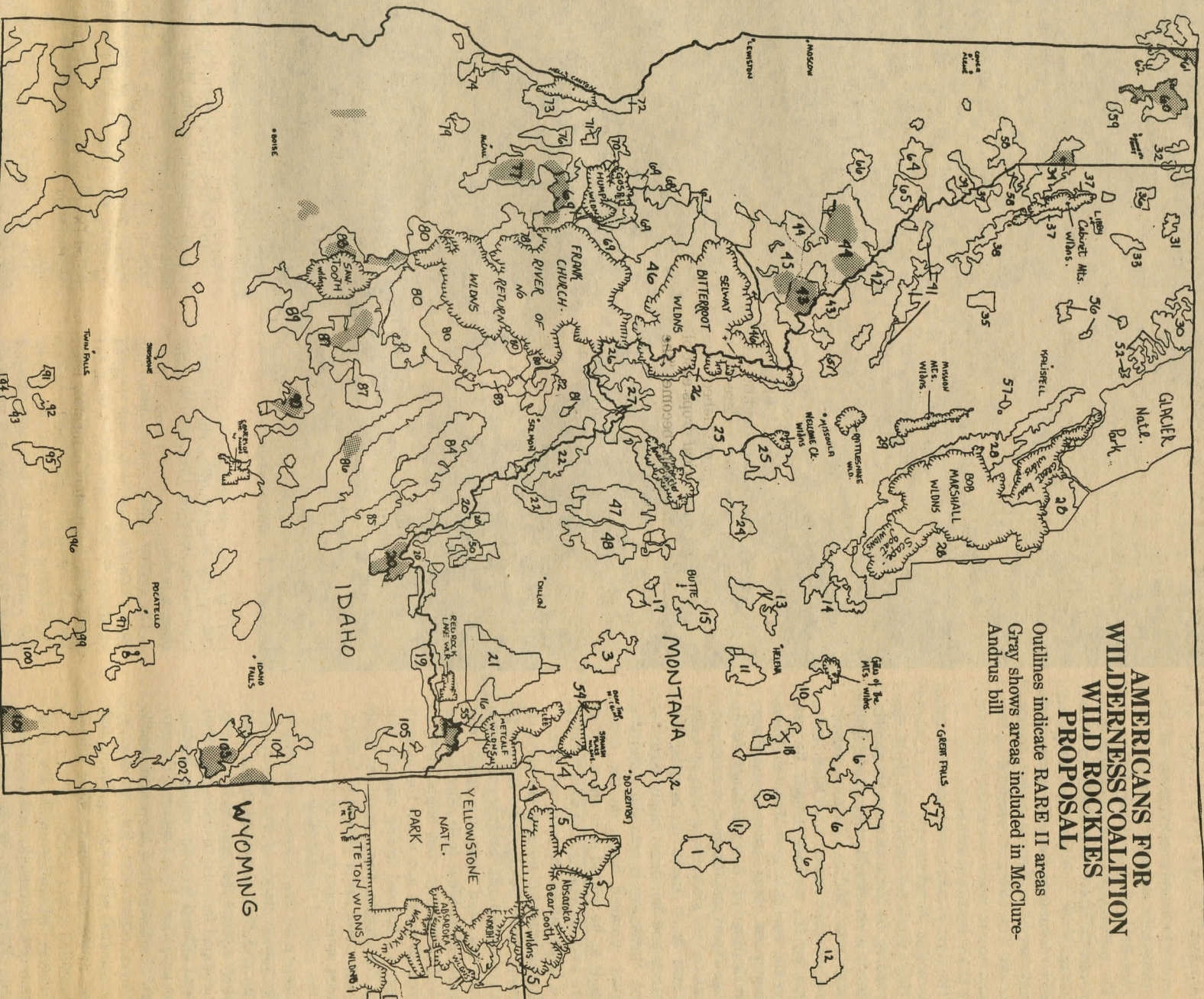
In total, the McClure/Andrus anti-Wilderness bill would designate as Wilderness 1.4 million out of over 9.3 million roadless acres. The proposed Wilderness boundaries have been drawn with total disregard for physical features — leaping canyons and cutting watersheds — making enforcement of the boundaries nearly impossible. On top of this, a particularly sickening section of the bill defines a road as "any two parallel tracks along with fifty feet to each side" regardless of its condition. This definition, in effect, precludes Wilderness designation for many wild areas crossed by tracks

James Bay Project

American support has given another boost to the Canadian environmental disaster called the James Bay Project. In January, New York governor Mario Cuomo signed an agreement to buy \$17 billion worth of hydropower from the Quebec government project. New York joined Maine (\$15 billion) and Vermont (\$18.6 billion) in supporting Premier Robert Bourassa's plan to "conquer James Bay."

Phase I of the Project flooded 4000 square miles of forested back-country behind eight large dams. In the process, it damaged fish habitat by changing water temperature and salinity. Fluctuating shorelines made many areas uninhabitable for Beaver and drastically reduced the area of eel grass marshland, vital habitat for migratory ducks and geese. Rising water blocked many traditional movement corridors for Caribou herds and Moose, and drowned 10,000 Caribou in one widely publicized event.

The Project has also radically disrupted the local Cree and Inuit communities,



which certainly are not permanent enough to justify the denial of Wilderness designation for such areas. [In this way, the McClure/Andrus bill harkens back to the much abused "purity doctrine," which officials with the Forest Service (and BLM) have long used to refuse to protect slightly scarred areas as Wilderness.]

The list of roadless areas not even considered for Wilderness designation is unbelievable long, so I will only highlight some of the grosser omissions. In southern Idaho, the North Lemnis, with over

which are largely dependent on hunting and fishing. Besides suffering the general loss of land and the decline of wildlife populations, they are being poisoned. Rising water has dramatically increased the level of (naturally occurring) methylmercury in the region's water, and thus in the fish they eat.

Quebec has begun work on the second of three phases, but still refuses to conduct a significant environmental analysis of the Project. The one minimal study done in the 1970s ignored many issues or called them "impossible to measure."

If fully completed, the James Bay Project will provide cheap electricity to much of the Northeastern U.S. It will flood over 10,000 square miles in Canada and will directly affect the environment of at least 130,000 square miles.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: If you live in the Northeast, unhook from the electricity grid. (If you don't live in the Northeast, unhook from the electricity grid.) For more information, write or call one of the Salmon Revival Run contacts (see accompanying article).

300,000 acres roadless, have been totally abandoned. The Boulder Mountains, part of the Boulder-White Cloud complex (and site of the 1986 RRR), are not mentioned at all, even though the Boulder-White Clouds constitute the largest unprotected Forest Service Roadless Area [about 500,000 acres] in the lower 48 states. Most of the roadless lands surrounding the Sawtooth Wilderness are left out, with some — such as Lime Creek and the Smokey Mountains — specifically designated for "special management," which in this case reserves the area for ORV abuse and makes hiking illegal. The vast majority of the remaining Roadless Areas throughout southern and central Idaho are simply not mentioned in the bill.

To the north, the Mallard-Larkins, Great Burn, and Fish and Hungry Creek Roadless Areas would be reduced to less than one-third their present size. Mallard-Larkins, the largest Roadless Area in the north of the state, is in particularly great danger because of roads currently under construction or planned within the next five years. The land rappers are eager to get into these regions to remove young toothpick timber. McClure and Andrus have obliged by designating special management areas in the Buck and Foehl Creek drainages which actually mandate the construction of logging roads in some of the most pristine areas. Similar exploitative prescriptions are ordered for the boundary of Mallard-Larkins and the Fish and Hungry Creek area, the last remaining wilderness section of the Lewis and Clark Trail. Another vital area left out of the bill is Grandmother Mountain, a small roadless remnant slated for clearing by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

As already noted, the worst part of this bill is its destructive special management language which would weaken legislative protection of Wilderness and

further diminish opportunities for public input concerning future public land management decisions. Probably the most legally dubious part of the bill is expressed in the phrase "notwithstanding any other provision of law." This phrase means that the stipulations of this bill, should it become law, will be instituted regardless of violations of any other laws, including Native American treaties, the Endangered Species Act, the National Forest Management Act, and the Wilderness Act. Clearly, such language has national implications. One ramification is that roads would be built and timber harvested from prime Grizzly territory and we could do nothing about it (legally), despite the Grizzly's ostensible protection under the Endangered Species Act. The bill sidesteps the provisions for public review specified in the National Forest Management Act and overrules the forest planning process. This is a particularly important point now, considering that six of Idaho's ten National Forest plans are under appeal with more appeals on the way.

Not only are the locations of the mandated cuts particularly bad, the sizes of the cuts are thoroughly unreasonable. On the Panhandle National Forest alone the bill orders the FS to sell 283.5 million board feet (mbf) per year. This is especially ridiculous in view of the fact that on the average they have only been able to sell 233 mbf per year and that over 700 mbf have been sold but remain uncut. Even the Society of American Foresters has stated that the bill's projected annual timber harvests are "indefensible from a biological standpoint." Such a large ordered cut would result in disasters similar to the mandated cuts on the Tongass National Forest in Alaska, which several Congresspersons are currently trying to repeal.

El Tigre...

Continued from page 1

search for a home north into one of the southwestern states.

That decision is generally fatal.

The previous sighting of *el tigre* was reported in late 1986 in the Chiricahua Mountains of southeastern Arizona. Two bird watchers on a Christmas bird count were the first to report seeing this cat. The biologist coordinating the count was so taken aback she forgot to get the volunteers' names.

The next person to encounter the cat was not so harmless.

There are many versions of the story. According to the one most frequently related, a rancher/hunting guide from Bowie, near Willcox, Arizona, trailed the Chiricahua Jaguar with his hounds. Some say the rancher thought he was after the world's largest Mountain Lion. Others point out that Jaguar and Mountain Lion sign are easily distinguishable for an expert and this man is an expert. In any case, after three days and one or two fresh packs of hounds, the rancher and his dogs finally bayed *el tigre*. Some say it was dark and the Jaguar wreaked havoc on the man's hounds as he waded in to shoot it, but there were no reports of anyone running up a large bill at any area vet clinic.

To celebrate his success, the killer reportedly took the Jaguar's carcass to town to show it off. Several people came to see the dead beast and some took pictures of it. What took place was the sort of celebration that might have occurred 30 years ago when the general consensus favored killing animals like this. Then again, many would say those 30 years have never passed in Willcox, a town where people say they still live by the code of the old West.

Despite all the witnesses who reportedly saw evidence of this crime, the Game and Fish Department has been unable to press charges. As yet, no one has stepped forward to claim the \$4000 reward offered for information leading to a conviction. By all reports, the perpetrator belongs to a close-knit family with a reputation for vengeance. "They're real wild west," a Game and Fish Commissioner said. "The fear is genuine."

Besides frustration with the non-cooperative townsfolk, wildlife investigator Perry says he is especially bothered that no professional guides or houndsmen were sufficiently offended by the killing to police their own ranks and help with the investigation.

Steve Johnson, Southwest representative for Defenders of Wildlife, went a step further, expressing outrage that the ranching community has not disavowed this sort of action by cooperating with the investigation. "What this shows is that most of them really support this sort of thing," said Johnson. Indeed, at an Earth First! demonstration outside a cattle-growers' meeting in Willcox last fall, the person whom many have identified (off the record) as the killer of the Jaguar roughed up one of the anti-grazing demonstrators.

John Holcumb, the AGFD investigator responsible for the case, denies that he is intimidated by the family's reputation. Holcumb says he even met with the main suspect and negotiated with him to turn himself in.

The suspect made it clear that, in his opinion, anyone who *had* shot a Jaguar would be stupid to turn himself in unless he could be sure of keeping the animal's hide for a trophy and of not being heavily fined. A call to AGFD headquarters confirmed that all parts of the animal would be confiscated and that the act, a Class II misdemeanor in Arizona, would bring a fine in the neighborhood of \$750. On top of that, if the animal had been illegally transported across state lines, it would have been a violation of the federal Lacey Act, which could bring an additional \$10,000 penalty. Negotiations fell through at that point.

Since then, the case has been on hold. "We can't proceed without a *corpus delicti*," Perry noted.

The department refuses to issue subpoenas without physical evidence because it contends that it is impossible to win such a case. Tom Britt, Region 2 Supervisor for AGFD in Flagstaff, described another recent case where the department had an eyewitness, who saw a person shoot a Mule Deer doe



Photo by C. Allan Morgan.

out of season, but still couldn't get a conviction because they couldn't produce a body.

The Jaguar case remains open, however, since the department has one year to prosecute after the discovery of evidence, even if long after the crime. Dave West, another AGFD investigator, says, "I still think that in the long run, maybe five years down the road, something is going to turn up so we can prosecute this guy."

Ironically, whoever shot the Chiricahua Jaguar could not be prosecuted under the federal Endangered Species Act. The ESA lists the Jaguar as an Endangered species "from Mexico southward." In the United States it is considered extinct, not Endangered. While it would be illegal under the ESA to bring a Jaguar into the US that had been killed in Mexico, or bring it across the border and then kill it, if *el tigre* walks across under its own power, it loses its protection under the ESA.

Why the listing was written this way, despite several jaguars having been killed in Arizona just before the animal was deemed Endangered in 1972, could not be explained by Rick Leach, the senior resident agent of the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) who revealed the loophole. It is especially puzzling given that sightings had been almost uninterrupted right up to the time of listing. Partly as a result of that lack of protection, cats who try to recolonize the northern limits of their territory are invariably killed.

Arizona, like the federal government, has failed to list the big cat as endangered, or even threatened. Sources familiar with state policies toward predators lay this anomaly at the doorstep of the livestock industry. Endangered status for the animal, they say, could entail restrictions on habitat destruction or even pressure for reintroduction, measures that would prove extremely unpopular with the politically powerful cattlemen who worked so hard to exterminate the animal. Pressure from ranchers has blocked any protection possible from either the state or federal government.

While prosecution under the Endangered Species Act may be precluded by the loophole in the cat's listing, Leach contended that prosecution might be possible under the Lacey Act. This act forbids interstate transport and possession of wildlife taken in violation of state law.

Nonetheless, the person who refused to turn himself in to John Holcumb may have missed a good bet. Convictions are hard to get when the case pits a human against an animal which people consider a terror, and this remains a common perception of the Jaguar despite the extreme rarity of Jaguar attacks on humans.

The last Jaguar killed in Arizona before the Chiricahua incident was shot near Nogales in 1971 by two youngsters hunting ducks. First they blinded the animal by shooting it with birdshot, then finished it off as it cowered in a shallow cave.

Before that incident, "confirmed sightings" happened with much greater frequency. Three were killed in the 1960s, including one caught in 1966 by a trapper working for the same US government which would list the animal as Endangered in Mexico.

In the 1950s, the situation was too muddled by a phenomenon called "canned hunts" to yield reliable figures. In these staged slaughters enterprising guides would trap animals in Mexico to bring them north, turn them loose and pursue them with dogs for well-heeled hunters. Some suspect that other recent sightings have been animals that escaped such sporting extravaganzas. Inspections of the hides (when available) have shown no signs of captivity, however.

Before the 1950s, the record of kills was: six in the 1940s, five in the '30s, eight in the '20s, and 15 and 23 in the two previous decades. (Over the same half-century, six Jaguars were reportedly killed in New Mexico and about a dozen in Texas.) According to David Brown, former head of AGFD's Game Branch and author of books on the Mexican Gray Wolf and the Grizzly Bear in the Southwest, this steady decline represents a classic curve of a population being over-exploited, rather than isolated encounters with visiting individuals from Mexico.

Some still dispute that the Southwest ever had a viable population of Jaguars. But, according to Ron Nowak of FWS, the fossil record shows that the Jaguar roamed the entire southern half of the United States before the mass extinctions of 10,000 years ago reduced its range to the extreme southwest. They were still residents from Texas to California when European cultures arrived. Since that time, kills of females with cubs have been reported as far

north as the south rim of the Grand Canyon (sometime between 1890 and '95). A male was killed at the Grand Canyon near the south rim tourist village as late as 1982. The last female known to have lived in Arizona was shot in the White Mountains of eastern Arizona in 1963.

What was most responsible for the abrupt extermination of this magnificent animal that had survived here for tens of thousands of years? "To put it simply," says Brown, "the Jaguar was incompatible with the livestock industry." As proof, he points out that, "Several of the Jaguars reported taken... were poisoned by US predator control agents," who worked on behalf of the cattle-growers. "Most of the rest were taken by ranchers and their employees.... Jaguars disappeared from Arizona concomitant with the intense predator control programs in effect between 1880 and 1965." And today, where once you could hope to see the fleeing, spotted shadow, *el tigre*, or *ohshad* in language of the Tohono O'odham, you see instead cows.

The same forces that exterminated the Jaguar are still at work, trying to kill off the Southwest's other large cat, the Mountain Lion. The Department of Agriculture's Animal Damage Control Unit is currently lobbying county governments in the Southwest for local funds, to be matched by federal funds, to mount "pre-emptive" campaigns against lions that *may* become cattle killers.

But what about the occasional Jaguar visitors that still come? Where do they come from? Do they provide evidence that just south of the border is a reservoir of spotted gold that could once again supply northern outposts if only the obstacles were removed?

The answers are not encouraging. Dave Brown tells of following the big cat's trail into northern Mexico and learning of the same steadily decreasing numbers of sightings and kills that characterized their decline in the US. Rapid development and the disappearance of the Mexican wilderness are taking their toll. "The parallels are all too clear," he says. "It appears that *el tigre*'s fate is as sealed in Sonora as it was in Arizona." Visitors like the Chiricahua Jaguar may be battle-weary refugees from a war zone instead of emissaries from a still secure stronghold. (Dave Foreman noted this in his article, "The Return of the Wolf: The

Dark Side" in *EF!* vol VII, no VI.)

For Brown and others who look for encouraging signs in the dark clouds over the jaguar's future, a small glimmer of hope still shines from deep in southern Sonora. There, among the thornscrub and *barrancas* of the Yaqui reservation, is an area where populations of all the central American wild cats (jaguar, Mountain Lion, Ocelot, and Jaguarundi) are said to be holding out.

Although over 140 miles from the border, this rugged mountain range could be the source of the animals that have appeared in southern Arizona, according to Peter Siminski, curator of mammals for the Arizona Sonoran Desert Museum. "Jaguars have been known to travel up to 500 miles from their home range," says Siminski, "and natural migration routes lead north from this area along the Rio Yaqui."

The Rio Yaqui flows from just below the Mexico/US border to the Sea of Cortez south of Guaymas. It offers a direct route from the jaguar habitat of southern Sonora virtually to the back door of the rancher who allegedly killed the Chiricahua jaguar.

Siminski also speaks of areas in northern Sinaloa state just south of Sonora that have been made off-limits to hunting by the activities of drug lords. Such areas may be serving as impromptu preserves for these cats who are fugitives in their own right.

Peter Warren, an ecologist for the Nature Conservancy, believes that the jaguar's presence in Sonora may cover a broader area than just the extreme southern mountains. "Actually some riparian areas and foothills along the Rio Yaqui are more remote and better habitat than the southern mountains," says Warren. Areas along the Yaqui were pointed out to Warren as the best remaining jaguar habitat in Mexico's northern provinces by Dale Lee, perhaps the most famous of all the houndsmen who have dogged the big cat's tracks. "Lee has killed several jaguars along the Yaqui in areas which he says remain much as they were when he hunted there," Warren said.

Warren considers the Yaqui as a possible area for a series of preserves similar to those the Nature Conservancy maintains in the US. The presence of jaguars would be an important consideration in the location of those preserves. "But we have to move carefully down there," he said. "We can't just go barging in as a bunch of gringos trying to do it our way." According to Warren, it is illegal to purchase land in Mexico for the purpose of removing it from development. Instead, the Nature Conservancy is trying to help Mexican citizens create an indigenous preservation pro-

gram and to assist them in identifying areas of critical value. Adding to the value of any preserves along the Yaqui is identification as possible range for a population of Mexican Gray Wolves. (See *The Wolf in the Southwest: The Making of an Endangered Species* by David Brown, available from Earth First! Books in Tucson.)

Currently the jaguar is unprotected in Mexico, as it is throughout the rest of its range, with the exception of Belize. There, biologist Alan Rabinowitz set up the first preserve for the world's third largest cat in 1984. He chronicled his struggle to form that preserve in the book *Jaguar* (available from *EF!* Books), an account of the intimidating obstacles that must be overcome to affect wildlife policy in the Third World.

With so many difficulties facing jaguar protection in Latin America, why not form a preserve in the United States instead? The cat seems to be trying to come back on its own anyway.

The obstacles may be even more insurmountable here than they are in Latin America, because in the US those obstacles are natural as well as political. "There's just not enough undisturbed, isolated habitat where such a large predator could exist without running into fatal conflicts with man," says Harley Shaw, AGFD authority on Mountain Lions.

Dave Foreman disagrees, pointing out that areas of the Galnuro mountains and the Blue Range, in southeastern Arizona and western New Mexico, would be more than sufficient to harbor a jaguar population. "What we lack is not the habitat but the political will to bring the cat back," says Foreman.

Even though there may be areas large enough to contain viable populations of jaguars, Shaw claims that large cats do not transplant well. Rabinowitz's research in Belize confirmed that. "They have a tendency to just take off and end up very far away," said Shaw. There

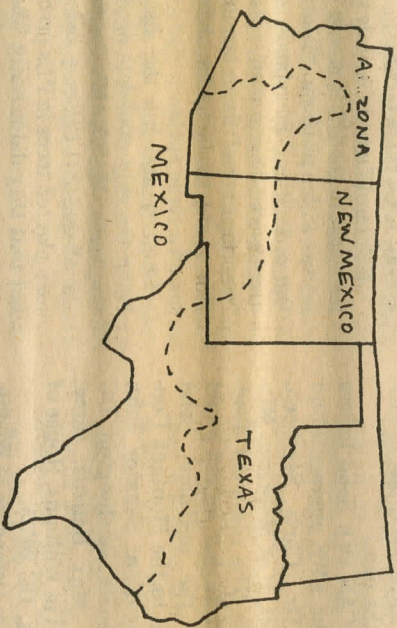
are accounts of *el tigre* traveling up to 500 miles in search of whatever it is for which such a wandering cat searches. In cattle- and people-crowded Arizona, that would be a sure ticket to the big *barranca* in the sky.

The big cats are so controversial that just talking about bringing them back makes some conservationists nervous. "I would rather that no one start pushing for jaguar reintroduction because of what the controversy could do to efforts to bring back the Mexican gray wolf," Siminski said. In his opinion, opponents of Mexican Wolf reintroduction would use the jaguar to stir up hysteria by saying that after wolves conservationists would be asking for Grizzlies, jaguars... God knows what else.

Many conservationists think the best tactic would be to work for protection of *el tigre* in places inside Mexico that still contain viable populations and wait for them to recolonize areas in the states. In light of the current economic situation south of the border, which has caused the Yaquis to begin selling concessions to guides to take hunters into areas the tribe once protected, that could be a Herculean task.

In any case, protection will not be given until it is known where there are sufficient numbers of the cats to protect. That would require an intense study for Sonora, like the one Rabinowitz conducted in Belize. Yet without the cooperation of the Mexican government, such a project would do nothing more than provide scouting information for those wanting to decorate their houses with dead jaguar parts.

Until help comes, if ever it does, this majestic predator must rely on its own strength and cunning to hold out. But help *must* come if the great spotted shadow is to exist in the Southwest as anything more than a musty memory preserved in a few stodgy museums or a tawdry testimonial to the shaky manhood of a few greedy "sportsmen."



U.S. distribution of the Jaguar, circa 1880.

IDAHO

Continued from page 7

As stated earlier, in addition to prohibiting buffer zones around new and pre-existing Wilderness Areas, the bill would explicitly remove water rights from all Idaho Wilderness Areas. Since the areas designated in this bill all contain headwaters, and thus would probably not be greatly affected by such language [i.e., having the headwaters, these areas would, per force, be insured adequate water flows, despite not having water rights], it appears that McClure intends to rewrite Western water law and extend such provisions to other states in the future. [In a potentially precedent-setting decision reached in court recently, a judge ruled, on behalf of persons seeking to protect a Colorado Wilderness Area, that water rights are assumed under the Wilderness Act. The judge stated that denying adequate water flows to a Wilderness Area would contravene the purposes for which the area was designated Wilderness.]

One of the many other problems with the bill is its mandate for the permanent maintenance of all landing strips in Wilderness Areas. No landing strip could be closed in any of Idaho's Wilderness Areas, including previously designated Wildernesses such as the Frank Church River of No Return, which has many active air strips used by hunting guides and their clients.

Thus far, the only public input concerning this bill has been a series of three hearings in March, in Idaho Falls, Boise, and Coeur d'Alene, overseen by the two co-conspirators. These hearings were a

farce from the beginning, as both Andrus and McClure said that they would not tolerate any changes in the bill. According to McClure, hearings were simply held to "see if we overlooked something."

Fortunately, the people of Idaho turned out, with over 100 testifying at each hearing, to tell him that he had overlooked a great deal, namely 9.3 million acres of roadless lands. The beginning of each hearing was reserved for panels of timber beasts and their ilk. Afternoon sessions, however, were set aside for individuals to speak. At the Coeur d'Alene hearing, over seven times as many people called for more Wilderness as called for less. The other two hearings had similar distributions. Earth First!ers from Idaho and Montana testified in support of Wilderness for all remaining roadless lands, and for the initiation of a review process to determine which areas should be reclaimed as Wilderness.

While this bill may appear to be even too extreme to pass Congress, we must anticipate the worst since both Senator McClure and Governor Andrus are shrewd politicians with many friends in the wrong places. The fact that the bill is a bipartisan compromise coming out of Idaho will no doubt make it more palatable to the Washington, DC, crowd. We must not underrate either politician's lobbying experience either. McClure knows that the sooner he can push the bill through Congress, the better his chances for passage. The latest inside information indicates that he has arranged to have Senate hearings near the end of April. Thus, we must reach our Congresspersons fast.

Dan Dagget is an environmental journalist based in Flagstaff. His research for this article was paid for by the *EF!* Journal Research Fund, an *EF!* Foundation project. Tax-deductible contributions to help support more articles like this should be sent to the Earth First! Foundation, POB 50681, Tucson, AZ 85708, earmarked for the Journal Research Fund.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Perhaps the most overlooked wildlife issue in the United States is that of the Endangered fauna of the Southwestern border states. Far more attention has been given to the Rocky Mountain Gray Wolf, Grizzly Bear, Wolverine, Woodland Caribou, Fisher and Lynx along the northern border than to the equally impressive and rare denizens of southern Arizona, New Mexico and Texas — the Mexican Wolf, Mexican Grizzly, Jaguar, Ocelot and Jaguarundi.

That oversight may be about to change. The chicken-hearted decision of the US Fish & Wildlife Service to shelve Mexican Wolf recovery plans in the face of opposition by the welfare ranchers has led to increased agitation and organization by supporters of the Mexican Wolf among Earth First!ers, mainstream environmentalists in the Sierra Club and Defenders of Wildlife, and wildlife professionals in the three border states. An Arizona Bear Society, with some of the most prestigious wildlife biologists in that state, has formed with the publicly announced goal of reintroducing the Grizzly Bear to the Blue Range country. This would have been unheard of a few short years ago.

It is time also to see the border cats — Jaguar, Ocelot and Jaguarundi — not as tropical exotics who infrequently visit north of the Rio Grande or the Gadsden Purchase line, but as integral and proper resident members of the natural community of Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and even California.

An important first step is for citizens to demand that the US Fish & Wildlife Service list the Jaguar, Ocelot and Jaguarundi as Endangered Species in the United States. Write them in support of such listing. Send copies of your letter to your members of Congress (particularly if you live in the Southwest): House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515; US Senate, Washington, DC 20510.

A second step would be the formation of a Border Wildlife Coalition to bring professional biologists and citizen activists together to insure that recovery of Mexican Wolf, Grizzly and border cats is not forgotten.

—Dave Foreman

WHAT YOU CAN DO
Call or write to your senators and representatives asking them to reject bill S 2055. Particularly emphasize the dangerous nature of the special management language and the inadequacy of the Wilderness proposal. Demand instead that all 9.3 million roadless acres be preserved as Wilderness and any additional special management language must strengthen rather than weaken the protection of Wilderness. Send copies of your letter to Senators Patrick Leahy, Tim Wirth, Jeff Bingaman, Bill Bradley, Lowell Weicker, Wyche Fowler,

Deep Ecology and the New Civil Rights Movement

by Mike Roselle

Part I: Rights for All Species

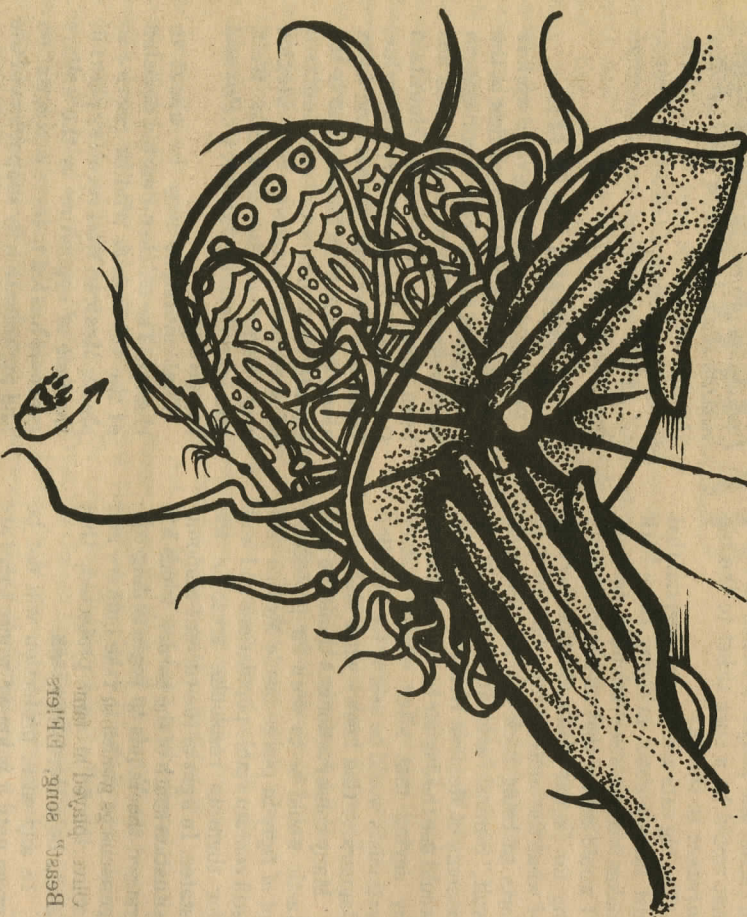
On November 3, 1987, two women climbed on the pedestal of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, DC, and quietly unfurled a banner at the foot of Abraham Lincoln's statue that declared "EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL SPECIES—SAVE THE RAINFOREST!" A small army of National Park police quickly surrounded them and hauled them away under arrest as hundreds of shocked tourists watched. The point was lost on many of the spectators, but the photo of the protesters juxtaposed with the hallowed shrine to civil rights and freedom appearing in the next morning's *Washington Post* did carry a powerful message: that we must recognize and protect nature's inherent

right to exist, or it will soon be crushed to dust by the bulldozers of industrial civilization.

Of course, the anthropocentric idealogues who run this government refuse to pay homage to nature, or the right of the natural world to continue 3.5 billion years of uninterrupted biological evolution without senseless interference. But even many ecologists have expressed concern over the concept of giving legal rights to other species, because such thinking seems to buy into the same old anthropocentric world view that has gotten us into this mess in the first place.

Also, some seemingly reasonable ecologists have a difficult enough time coming to grips with the concept that they are no better than the cockroach and the flu virus, without the additional burden

TRIBAL LORE



wildlands heritage—virtually the entire Forest south of Highway 189 and the Snake River.

Oil drilling is already occurring in parts of this region. Roads now lead to high alpine ridges at 9-10,000 feet, and frequently public access is denied to these areas. Howie Wolke's now-famous encounter with the oil industry occurred in the Cabin Creek area — part of the Grayback Ridge Roadless Area.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write Bridger-Teton Forest Supervisor Brian Stout, Box 1888, Jackson, WY 83001. Demand that the Forest Service prepare a full environmental impact statement (EIS) that considers full field development and analyzes impacts from road-building these roadless areas. Urge Stout to stop all leasing on the Forest.

—George Wuerthner

ment had just sent 3200 troops to Honduras.

It felt great to emerge undetected and yet to be open about our action during the March protests at the Nevada Test Site, knowing that we were on the land legally, with permits from the Shoshone. We hope our action will encourage others to take creative ideas into the backcountry at nuclear facilities across the US.

Send a SASE and 25 cents to cover copying for our pamphlet on going backcountry on mountain bikes: Abilene Joshua Tree, c/o POB 10061, Berkeley, CA 94709.

—Maxina Ventura and Adam Kinsey

OPPONENTS PACK HEARING ON OFFSHORE OIL DRILLING

Oil drilling off the Northern California Coast was the subject of a public hearing on February 2. Most of the over 300 people that attended were adamantly against the proposed sale of offshore lands to the petroleum industry, which could begin as early as February of 1989.

The Department of Interior released a 1200-page "Draft Environmental Impact Statement" on Lease Sale #91 which outlines possible impacts of drilling off the North Coast of California. Representatives from the Minerals Management Service (MMS) of the US Department of Interior heard testimony from over 200 people. The comments will be incorporated into the final environmental impact statement, scheduled for publication this July. At that time, Secretary of Interior Don Hodel will decide whether oil companies will start exploratory drilling as early as 1990 off the Northern California Coast.

Iida Honohoff, chairperson of People for Clean Air and Clear Water, a Humboldt County environmental group, noted: "Exxon, Arco, Chevron, Conoco, Western Oil... will reap the benefits while we take the risks. This lease sale will not only damage one of the richest fish producing areas in the United States, it will also compound our local pollution problem.... The EIS predicts a 94% chance that oil spills greater than 1000 barrels will occur as a result of the drilling operation...."

If oil and gas is discovered off the coast, the US government stands to profit handsomely. Alex Watt of MMS said that royalties can reach as high as \$333 million per block. Lease sale 91 contains 223 blocks.

The ultimate decision whether to turn the unspoiled coast into a blighted seascape of monstrous oil platforms rests with Secretary Hodel. Hodel recently made this disheartening statement: "The offshore plan will go forward... no matter which party is elected!"

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Express your opposition to offshore oil drilling to: Governor George Deukmejian, State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814; and Secretary Don Hodel, Dept of Interior, C St between 18th & 19th NW, Washington, DC 20240; and Senator Pete Wilson, US Senate, DC 20510.

—Joe Cempa

WILDERNESS ADVOCATES BLOCK BULLDOZERS IN ALBERTA

Members of the Alberta Wilderness Association put their bodies on the line last November to block construction of a road up the sheer sides of Prairie Bluff. Once protected as part of Waterton Lakes National Park, the 7000-foot high plateau is now targeted by Shell Canada for natural gas wells.

The area provides winter range for a herd of Bighorn Sheep, as well as habitat for Wolverines, deer, and assorted other life. Cold and windswept, the bluff has only scarce and slow-growing plant cover. Because of its fragile alpine meadows, the Canadian federal government designated the higher portions of Prairie Bluff as a "prime protection zone."

Despite that, the combined energies of Shell and the Alberta provincial government overcame those opposing the road to the top. AWA members had been unsuccessfully requesting an environmental impact assessment on development of the bluff for over a year, but Shell's application for a mineral lease was approved in three days. Prompted by

FWS Proposes Condor Introduction

As most of us know, shortly after the last wild California Condor was taken into captivity, the US Forest Service proposed allowing further oil and gas exploration in habitat of that Endangered species. Now comes another heavy-handed proposal relating to the condor, this time from the US Fish & Wildlife Service. The *Federal Register* of 1-27-88 issued the following Notice of Intent:

Fish & Wildlife Service proposes to release 16 to 20 female captive-born Andean Condors (3 to 9 months of age) within the recent historical range of the California Condor in Ventura County, California. After 2 to 3 years, the birds would be recaptured. One proposed release site is within Hopper Mountain National Wildlife Refuge; a second, within Sespe Condor Sanctuary, Los Padres National Forest. The Service intends to prepare an Environmental Assessment....

GRIZZLIES IN CABINETS NEED HELP

The small Grizzly Bear population in the Cabinet Mountains has been struggling for survival for more than 30 years. It is currently estimated that less than 15 Grizzlies still reside in the Cabinets south of the Kootenai River. State and federal agencies now predict the Cabinet Grizzlies will become extinct within the next few decades unless the population is artificially assisted.

The US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) has proposed augmenting the Cabinet Grizzly population by introducing as many as eight new female bears to the ecosystem. But at public meetings held in February, some citizens from towns near the Cabinets voiced strong opposition to the proposal. Unless this opposition is balanced by supportive letters, the plan may die.

The FWS Grizzly augmentation proposal includes both a standard wildlife management technique and an innovative one. The first method involves transplanting four sub-adult female Grizzlies from another area. This technique has

been successfully used to replenish Elk, Bighorn Sheep, River Otter, and Mountain Lions in many areas. These bears would have radio collars, making control easy if a problem developed.

The second part of the proposal calls for augmentation through cross-fostering of Grizzly Bear cubs with Black Bear mothers. This would involve the placement of up to four captive-born Grizzly cubs with separate Black Bear mothers in their dens in appropriate areas of the Cabinets. Since Grizzly Bears and Black Bears have similar habits, it's hoped the Grizzlies how to forage and how to avoid humans. Although this technique is untested, orphaned Black Bear cubs have frequently been successfully placed with Black Bears in the den.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Send letters in support of the FWS augmentation proposal to: Dr. Chris Sertheen, USFWS, HSI05D, U of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812. The comment deadline was March 31, but letters could still influence the outcome. Send copies of letters to the Montana Congressional delegation: Senator John Melcher, US Senate, Washington, DC 20510; Senator Max Baucus, same; Representative Pat Williams, House of Representatives, DC 20515.

—adapted from Defenders of Wildlife alert

BRIDGER-TETON PROPOSES MASSIVE OIL LEASE

Wyoming's Bridger-Teton National Forest is the third largest in the nation. Much of it has been designated Wilderness. Wilderness Areas on the Forest include the Teton, Gros Ventre, and Bridger. But a large percentage of the Forest's best wildlife habitat is in the Forest's undesignated southern reaches, which include the Grayback Ridge and Salt River Range Roadless Areas. Now the Bridger-Teton management, having completed only a weak environmental assessment (EA), recommends leasing for oil and gas nearly a million acres of this



Candidate Darryl Cherney

DARRYL CHERNEY RUNS FOR CONGRESS

EFF! bard Darryl Cherney is running for a seat in the US House of Representatives with a platform, "Take the Syrup Out of Politics." His stands include the usual enviro-liberal stuff, spiced with a "no compromise" flavor but made palatable to the public by his ability to sing his own radio spots.

Cherney also has the distinction of being the only candidate sued for planting trees. MAXXAM's Pacific Lumber Co. alleges that Cherney and others not only planted trees in Pl's private forest, but that they did it badly. The suit also claims that on one occasion Cherney was "wearing a tree costume and holding an Earth First! tee shirt."

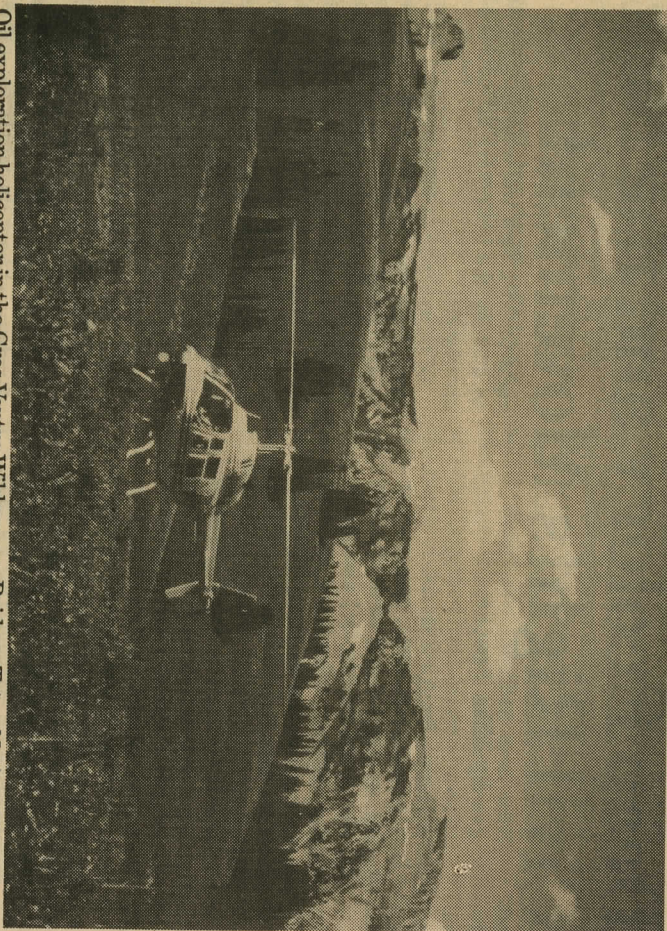
MARBLE QUARRY PLANNED IN COLORADO WILDERNESS

A Colorado miner is trying to revive an old marble quarry within the Snow-mass/Maroon Bells Wilderness. Despite heavy local opposition, the Forest Service gave him permission last fall to take a bulldozer and six-wheel-drive truck in to the quarry, inactive since 1912. County officials have temporarily blocked his plans, but have stated they too will eventually provide the permit he needs.

Senator Tim Wirth and Congressman Ben Campbell have asked the Forest Service to assess the quarry's value, looking at the possibility of buying, exchanging or condemning the miner's claim. Concerned readers should write Wirth, Campbell and others in the Colorado Congressional delegation, urging them to do their utmost to prevent the quarry from being reopened.

BACKCOUNTRY SPOKES COUNCIL HELD AT NTS

We were scarcely able to control our overpacked bikes as we pedaled down the road toward Nellis Air Force Base on the Nevada Nuclear Weapons Test Site. There, our way lit by the massive strobe lights that remind Air Force personnel not to bomb the facility, we climbed onto a microwave radar dish unit overlooking a bombing range and hung our banner, which said, "DANCING IN THE DESERT FOR OUR LIVES — Abilene Joshua Tree." (Abilene is the name of a bombing test.) We laid low that day watching fighter planes play war games above us, only to come out that night and hear that the US govern-



Oil exploration helicopter in the Gros Ventre Wilderness, Bridger-Teton National Forest. Photo by Dave Foreman.

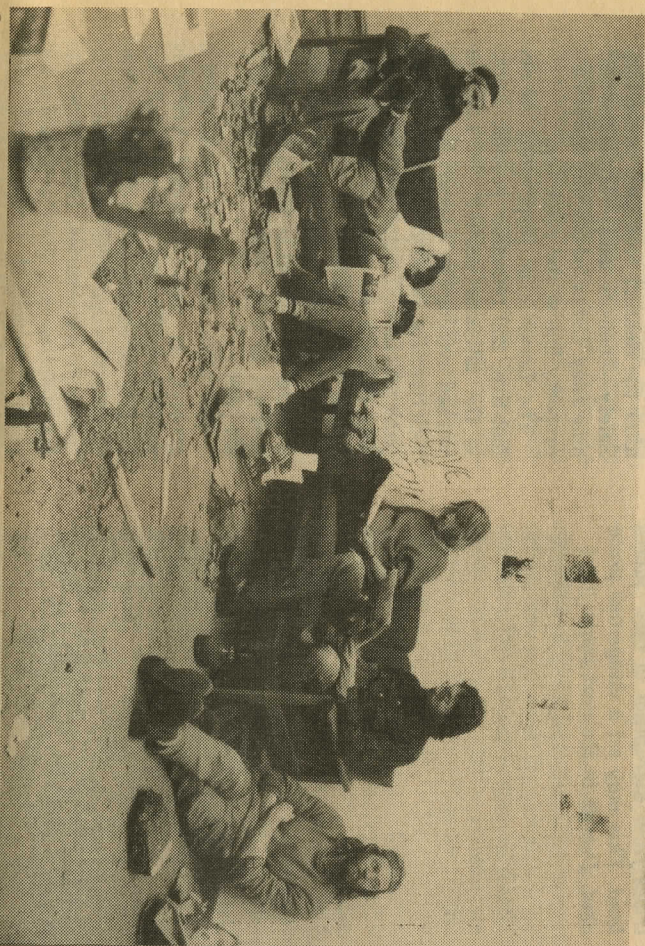
AWA concerns, the government did hold public hearings, but only after approving Shell's road, powerline and drilling pad construction plans.

When Shell began work on the road, AWA members spent a week in daily confrontations with construction workers, lawyers and Mounties, blocking dozers and blast crews. That ended when Shell won a court order banning protesters from the work area. As is the case too often, several scraps of paper were used to doom the life of a mountain.

HERE'S ONE FOR THE GIFFORD

It was spring equinox. Our gathering in the southern Washington Cascades was to be in the old growth forest south of Mt. St. Helens — low elevation, prime Pacific Northwest wildlife habitat.

What we saw distressed us, as we moved up the Lewis River, past dams and clearcuts. Weyerhaeuser had obtained the land from the Forest Service following the eruption of St. Helens in 1983. When the volcano erupted, trees sold by Burlington Northern to



Occupation forces amid forest litter

Weyerhaeuser were blown down, Weyerhaeuser hauled out the trees, and then — *because the area couldn't be replanted*, and was worth more as a National Monument than as a tree farm — traded acreage with the Forest Service. Weyerhaeuser is now *clearcutting* all the land it obtained. The state Department of Natural Resources gave Weyerhaeuser permits to cut the slopes above the river. The DNR, never, or almost never, denies a permit to cut.

We hiked up into the Dark Divide, which some say is the largest unprotected roadless area in the southern Washington Cascades. But the first three miles of the trail now lead through clearcuts and across roads that Weyerhaeuser has recently cut into the wilderness.

We were ready to do something for the Gifford Pinchot National Forest (GPNF). On Monday morning, EFlers and followers of the splinter group, Stumps Suck, gathered at the GPNF headquarters in Vancouver. The group converged en masse upon the office and quickly covered the carpet with piles of Forest Service refuse — survey stakes, sawdust, chunks of asphalt. We told them we'd found this stuff in the National Forest and that we thought they'd want it back.

Greg and Peter secured themselves to the doors with chain, then lay down under two Stumps Suck banners. They needed a nap.

As the Fredies would not have us arrested for shutting down their office, we filled the time by covering the walls with agitators and inflammatory posters ("Wreck Bulldozers, Not Forests"). We ground asphalt into the carpet with our heels, agitated every table and Rolodex . . . we did it all. The first sign of their displeasure came when they wouldn't let us use their phone to call the Chief in DC or the Forester in Region 6.

As the office was closing for the day, we stood guard over Peter and Greg. The press left after the 5:00 news. Suddenly, in swooped six Clark County sheriffs' cars. Twenty officers moved in to arrest two Earth First! "evil doers."

Bail was arranged by a recent test site invader. The bail bondswoman, who had heard about us on the news, updated the media on our release and arraignment

date.

The next morning, seven earth defenders went back to the Pinchot headquarters. Upon arriving, a Freddie locked the doors. Not to be denied a good time, we carried signs and accosted people with illegitimate business. Satisfied for the moment, we left. After an hour we returned. Armed Fredies guarded the doors and escorted people in and out. The highlight was when we performed "Smokey voodoo" in front of the Freddie lunchroom with a Smokey the Bear doll stuck with pins. After this, we departed, only to return and confront the Fredie lies again.

April 21 is of concern to all critters, and Fredies big and small. Gifford Fredies asked us not to come back. We explained that with a name like Gifford Pinchot, there were serious historical considerations for John Muir Day activities that just couldn't be ignored.

—written by a few participants in a bar, after the Journal deadline (hence the merciless slashing of the article by Journal editors: write WAEF! for the complete version)

Photo by Gila Trout

TEXANS RENDEZVOUS IN THE PINEY, PINEY WOODS

Driving through east Texas with two avid birders can be dangerous, involving thrilling stops and U-turns. The avian fauna is multitudinous and diverse. The landscape is amazing, changing from the Edwards Plateau of central Texas, with its open and brushy savanna and scattered oak prairies, to piney and mixed hardwood forests of east Texas.

Upon arrival on Friday, February 19, at the Rendezvous site in the Angelina National Forest, we established base camp beside a creek draining into Bouton Lake. Saturday, we hiked along the nearby Neches River, through old groves of bottomland hardwoods in the proposed Wilderness Area, Longleaf Ridge. Many of these are doomed to clearcutting by the Freds. Longleaf had found a state champion magnolia tree in one of the areas up for sale. It took five of us to stretch our arms around it.

We also visited some of the most spectacular Longleaf uplands, home of the Red-cockaded Woodpecker (RCW), an Endangered species. These mature Longleaf Pine stands are the closest thing to a cathedral forest in Texas. We saw areas where the Freds had carried out "understory thinning" in the name of "habitat enhancement" for the woodpecker. The theory that all Red-cockaded Woodpeckers need open understory for nesting habitats is much debated. Although it may be true that the birds can thrive in cathedral-like Longleaf forest stands, many old and successful RCW colonies live in places with a significant amount of young understory. Earth First! insists that, before the Freds cut more RCW habitat, they document that this thinning indeed helps the bird. We are asking that the entire Longleaf Ridge (21,000 acres) be designated as a Wilderness, so that the birds have the entire area for undisturbed habitat.

Back at the camp, Redwolf organized letter writing on behalf of the woodpecker. The Fredies are proposing an environmental assessment (EA) to justify the wholesale harvesting of trees from Red-cockaded Woodpecker sites. To share your sentiments on this issue, write the Texas National Forests, Will-

iam Lannan, Supervisor, 701 N 1st St, Lufkin, TX 75901. Recommend the "no action" alternative and suggest that they designate all RCW sites as "no commercial sale areas," allowing long-term studies.

Saturday night, as Bill Oliver and Todd Samusson led the revival around the campfire, Billy Ball Freddie (known for his verbal and physical attacks on environmentalists) paid us a visit. We would never have known this, had one of us not decided to take a night walk. Billy and another local law officer had surreptitiously parked on the other side of the lake. Our walking friend, Forest, discovered that Billy had a little problem. His car would not start!

Forest offered to jump-start the car, but no, they had radioed a tow truck and it was on its way. Hospitably, Forest invited Billy and friend over to the campfire while they waited. But no, they did not desire our company. Upon hearing of poor Billy's plight, the Earth Firstlings went to serenade him. As Bill Oliver played his famous "Bugis and the Beast" song, EFlers danced merrily around the dead car. We offered to push it into the lake for him, but Billy again declined the offer.

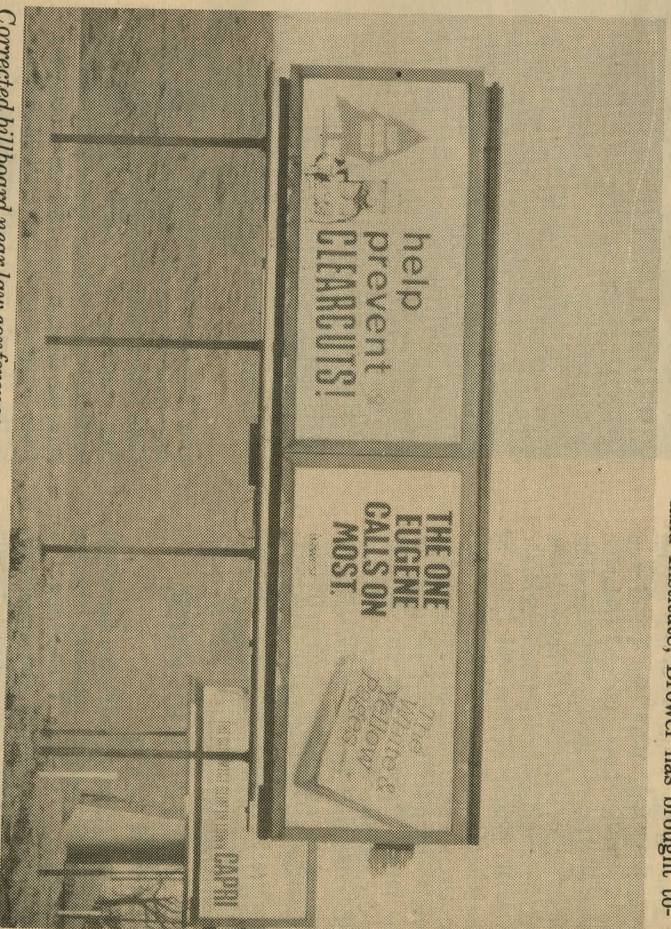
We then sang Billy his own song, about the time he dropped James Jackson down out of a tree. Billy seemed relieved when his wrecker arrived to carry him and the stink-mobile away from the mob.

After workshops on Sunday, ten people stayed, and on Monday morning headed into Lufkin to protest the Forest Service RCW environmental assessment proposal. There, we paraded in front of Forest Service headquarters with banners, while Longleaf was interviewed by media crews. A smaller delegation went inside and delivered the letters written around the campfire.

The letters demanded a cessation of all logging in old growth RCW habitat, and requested an extension of the EA comment period. (It had been a mere 17 days.) Since all of the top Freds were taking an extended lunch break that day, Billy Ball was forced to accept the letters, and reluctantly offered us an extension on the comment period.

Being involved with the Ten-Year Forest Plan (which we have appealed), the forthcoming EIS on vegetation manipulation, and the EIS on the Southern Pine Bark Beetle, we hesitate to become mired in more paperwork, which in all likelihood is pulp made from woodpecker habitat. It may soon be necessary to move this battle off paper and back into the Piney Woods.

—Savanna Barreass & Friends



Corrected billboard near law conference.

SIXTH ANNUAL PUBLIC INTEREST LAW CONFERENCE HELD MARCH 3-5

The Western Public Interest Law Conference "brings together attorneys, citizens, and law students from around the nation to learn and share information about the West's natural resources and environment." The hosts, Michael Axline and John Bonine, co-directors of the Western Natural Resources Law Clinic, are two of the most successful environmental plaintiffs' lawyers in the West.

One of the first panels was on the US Forest Service Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. The director of the Columbia River Gorge Commission

spoke on the purpose of the act which created the scenic area: to protect the scenic, cultural, recreational resources of the gorge and to enhance the economy of the gorge, consistent with the first purpose. Of course, there are major loopholes for developers: There is no regulation in existing urban areas. There is no regulation of forestry practices on private land in the Scenic Area. There are no monies set aside to buy threatened sites in so-called general management areas.

Perhaps the major loophole is one not intended under the act but well documented by Friends of the Gorge — under the Reagan Administration, the FS has consistently failed to enforce the federal laws regarding the development of private estates in the Scenic Area, so far denying none of over 100 applications for residential permits. Furthermore, although Congress authorized the expenditure of \$40 million to buy lands in the Scenic Area, the FS (under Reagan's henchmen Assistant Secretary George Dunlop and Deputy Assistant Doug MacLeary, both avowedly anti-protectionists) has set an arbitrary limit of five years and \$17 million, thus excluding some valuable tracts of land not now available.

Although this was a convention of lawyers — some of the more conservative of citizens — the radical wing of the environmental movement was to be heard as well. Both Paul Watson and Mike Roselle were to be featured in panel discussions.

Coincidentally, one night during the weekend of the conference, ecopranksters vandalized a Freddie billboard up in milltown. Their work yielded a message reading, "HELP PREVENT CLEARCUTS."

Unfortunately, Mike was in jail up in Oglalla Sioux territory for a crime against Mt. Rushmore (itself an act of egregious vandalism). His incisive reply to the judge who sentenced him was read in a panel on civil disobedience by Doug Norton and in the panel on international action by David Brower. Both times, there were standing ovations. Brower preface his reading of Mike's statement with a call for action. He embraced CD and peaceful tampering with the wheels of industry.

Repeatedly during the weekend, Brower took chalk and drew Chris Mazzer's bar graph of successive forest harvests. Thus did he dramatically demonstrate the unappreciated plight of the world's forests — a depletion of soils that pushes restoration forward into geologic time. And restoring the Earth is Brower's work these days. In Earth Island Institute, Brower has brought to-

Photo by Harold Wingshot.

gether young people of radical and activist bent. Now in his 70s, he remains a tireless activist and a continued source of discomfort to his more pedestrian contemporaries.

At a panel called "Battle on the High Seas: Protecting Marine Mammals," a group of lawyers explained the international subversion of the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) by the Secretary of Commerce, who has failed to enforce it against the Japanese drift-net fishermen. Lauri Adams of the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund (SCLDF) explained the act's provision mandating protection of sustainable populations of marine mammals. In keeping with the Commerce Department's disregard for the

continued on page 12

Tribal Lore...

Continued from page 11

MMPA, the Secretary of Commerce in 1986 regretted a permit to the Japanese for the inadvertent taking of 500 Dahl Porpoises, despite his knowledge that Fur Seals (now depleted) would be taken as well. Arguing this case in the DC Circuit Court of Appeals, Adams has won an injunction against the Secretary and the Japanese drift-netters.

Dean Reichman of Greenpeace, now coordinating environmental groups' efforts to reauthorize the MMPA, described the opposition to the act by commercial fishing lobbies and the state of Alaska. He outlined Greenpeace's proposal for ecosystem protection zones.

Paul Watson told of his personal accountability plan for whalers, mentioning Sea Shepherd's past sinkings of whaling ships. Then, explaining that 100,000 mammals and one million sea birds per year are being killed by Japanese drift-netters, Watson announced his plan for 1988: destruction of the Japanese drift-net fleet. He called the Japanese the world's leading environmental terrorists.

A question to the panel brought an interesting footnote: 100 million large plastic garbage bags are dumped into the oceans each year, despite recent legislation to prevent intentional dumping of non-degradable garbage. Turtles in particular are vulnerable to these bags, in which they get caught and die. The US Navy is responsible for a goodly share of this desecration, having 5000 ships not covered by the new law. The basic component of styrofoam cups, the styrofoam pellet, is ingested by fish world-wide, causing acute bowel obstruction and death.

At another panel, Randy Hayes of the Rainforest Action Network and Monica Moore of the Pesticide Action Network talked about some of the battles against the multinational devils. Hayes outlined RAN's multi-pronged plan for increasing accountability of institutions like the World Bank, through actions ranging from symbolically putting it on trial (the Greens in Germany), to adopting a Freedom of Information Act, applicable to international institutions, to supporting direct action groups world-wide. Monica Moore described how the globalization of our food system has not been accompanied by the globalization of mechanisms for insuring food safety and food worker safety. She discussed PAN's efforts to gain export controls on toxic chemicals.

Later, Paul Watson spoke again: "40 million dollars has been spent to stop whaling so far. I just need one million to outfit a ship. With that I will stop the Japanese, Norwegian and Icelandic whaling fleets — this year." This brought a standing ovation from the lawyers, law students, and government bureaucrats.

In the closing session, the heads of The Wilderness Society and SCLDP and an attorney from Natural Resources Defense Council outlined litigious goals for the future. Then Brower was crowned as the retiring "dean of the environmental movement." Brower called again for restoration, quoting an article in the January 1988 issue of *Science* on tropical rainforest restoration. John Bonine called for the next David Brower.

—Harold Wingshot

CA POLLUTERS FACE TOUGH LAW

Since February, California has a new program to support itinerant environmentalists. Under Proposition 65, passed in 1986, anyone who successfully sues a corporate polluter will receive 25% of the fines assessed. A business can be fined up to \$2500 per day for every individual exposed to a toxic chemical, and the burden of proof is on the business.

Mainstream environmental groups have been making plans to use the new law, and recently held a two-day conference to teach lawyers about it. The conference also drew lawyers from dozens of companies including one, Kerr-McGee Corp., which requested a group rate for its representatives.

The potential for hundreds of lawsuits involving millions of dollars has polluters running scared. A manufacturer's lobbyist said, "It certainly puts a tool in the hands of some people who want to abuse it."

Page 12 *Earth First!* May 1, 1988

G-O ROAD DECISION RESTS WITH SUPREME COURT

Ed. note: Earth First! was heavily involved in plans to use civil disobedience to block construction of the G-O Road several years ago until a lawsuit stopped it. See past issues of the Journal.

For centuries, Yurok, Tolwa and Karok Indian tribes have trekked into the heavily forested northern California mountains, seeking medicine for their ills and communion with ancient spirits. Surrounded by Ponderosa and Sugar Pine, Douglas Fir, Western Cedar and oaks, they performed ceremonies that were — and still are — a part of their religion.

In a case the US Supreme Court is expected to decide within days, the tribes are trying to preserve forever what they call sacred "high country," keeping it closed to loggers and tourists. This is the first time a Native American religious issue has made it all of the way to the Supreme Court. It stands to be a precedent-setting decision affecting future First Amendment religious freedom disputes.

Lower courts have agreed with the Indians' claim that increased traffic of log-

gers and tourists through the area should be opened to logging and recreation. This, despite the fact that in 1982, the FS effected a study of the religious uses of the area that found that "intrusions on the sanctity of the Blue Creek High Country are . . . potentially destructive of the very core of the Northwest Indian beliefs and practices." Although the US Department of the Interior had placed a 13,500-acre area that included the tribe's sacred land on the National Register of Historic Places, the Forest Service said, in March of 1982, that it would build the road as planned.

Joe Cempa

Last-minute editor's note: the Supreme Court reversed the lower court rulings, stating that First Amendment religious rights do not protect Indian tribes from disruption of their sacred land. This may set a dangerous precedent. Details in the next issue.



Vicinity of the proposed G-O Road.

Photo by Joe Cempa.

GUERRILLAS PLANT REDWOODS

On March 6, 17 Earth First'ers trekked to All Species Grove, among the world's largest and most threatened unprotected primeval redwood stands, and planted 400 Coast Redwood and Douglas Fir seedlings on a cleared. The 750-acre stand is likely the most hotly contested single grove in the United States, site of two aerial redwood occupations, numerous de-flaggings, clandestine field trips by ecology experts and ecoteurs, and increased surveillance by Pacific Lumber's security forces.

Pacific Lumber, taken over in 1985 by Houston-based MAXXAM Corporation, is in the beginning stages of cutting 263 acres from the middle of All Species Grove.

The tree planting was Humboldt County Earth First's 23rd public anti-MAXXAM direct action since October, 1986. The large group traveled with an NBC National News crew to the drop site, 15 miles southeast of Eureka. We planted carefully in the compacted

mud, constructing barriers from slash to block the hot sun on the south facing slope. As per California's weak logging laws, the entire 47-acre clearcut at the northeast corner of All Species Grove had been replanted by PL. However, all seedlings on the tract were already dead, victims of uncaring conformance.

A successful planting finished, the group moved into the adjacent, untouched forest. Walking down the ridge we came to All Species Creek and a massive 13-foot diameter redwood with a piece of nylon webbing hanging from the first branch 150 feet above the ground. This was the tree Greg King sat in for a week in September. Across the creek was Jane Cope's tree, 10 feet in diameter. Both trees are nearly 300 feet tall.

Soon Carl Anderson, PL's security chief, appeared. Three of us were at the time wanted for other "crimes" and might have been recognized by Anderson. Thus we fled into the forest as the "clean" planters departed through the clearcut.

Creeper, the Lorax and I moved quickly up the drainage, now clogged with scores of giant trees blown over after the clearcut took their protection. Safety — non-PL land — lay a slow half-mile away. Lorax led the way toward the property line at the ridge top.

The Lorax is an inspiration. At six-foot-five, 250 muscular pounds, Lorax is the ultimate ecoteur. In L.A. he worked evenings as a security guard at rock concerts, busting heads and tossing punk rock fans off stage. Days he worked with children at a day-care center. Now a four-point student at a university, Lorax spends summers restoring streams in California wildlands. ("I've just got to bust rock," he'll say over a six-pack.)

We were eager to reach neutral ground, as getting caught probably would mean 30 days or more in jail. My confidence waned, however, when, while moving through thick undergrowth listening for adversaries, Lorax turned to me, pointing at a short and then a tall plant that looked similar, and said: "Short Oregon Grape and Tall Oregon Grape — *Berberis nervosa*."

"Oh, so that's what that is," said Creeper, his interest sparked as if touring a county flower show rather than California's hottest forest grove, possibly surrounded by security or large angry loggers.

"What?" I asked, bewildered. Could they really be talking plants?

"Short Oregon Grape, Tall Oregon Grape," Lorax repeated matter-of-factly. "Same genus, different species."

Finally we came to the ridge top and to the safety of a public road. Around the corner, 14 guerrilla restorationists stood. There were no arrests.

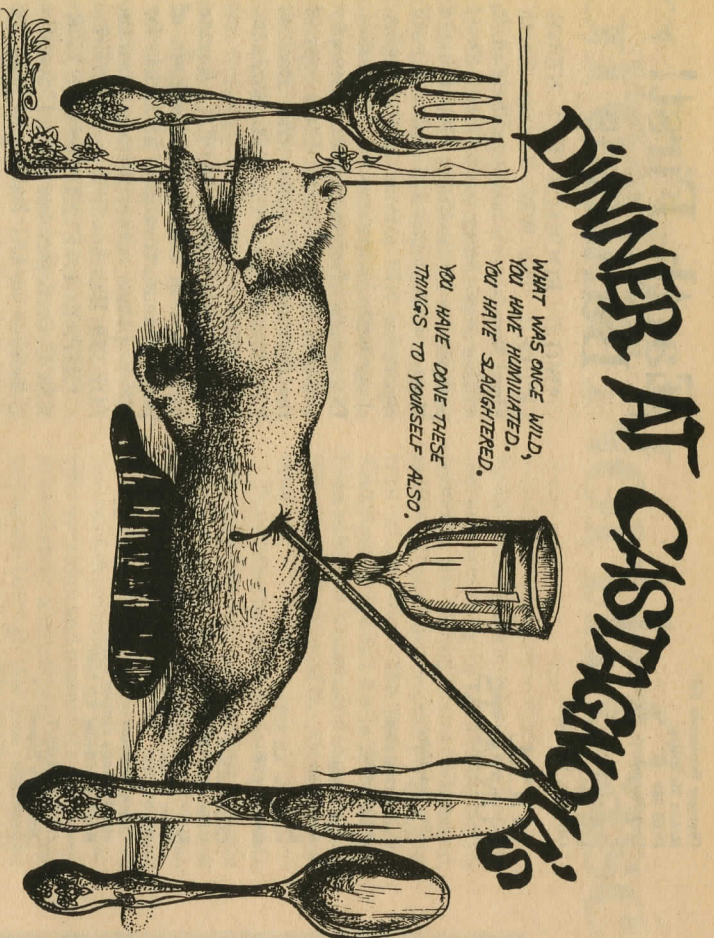
Shortly after the above action, EFl staged two other direct actions. On April 4, EFlers climbed two giant redwood trees on either side of US Highway 101, in Humboldt County, and hung a 20' X 50' banner reading: "SAVE PRIMEVAL FOREST/AXE MAXXAM/ EARTH FIRST!" Four climbers ascended to 150 feet in trees in Humboldt Redwoods State Park to protest the destruction of similar trees owned by Pacific Lumber.

On April 13, one hundred folk from Humboldt County EFl and the Acom Alliance returned to All Species Grove in response to the start of logging operations by Pacific Lumber. Despite heavy security by a force of hired goons, 60 demonstrators infiltrated the grove and 20 were eventually arrested.

Earth First's campaign to save the last redwood wilderness is in its most crucial stages. MAXXAM Corporation must this year level massive amounts of forest to meet annual debt payments that next year double to \$83 million, and to continue financing its attempted takeover of Kaiser Aluminum Corporation. Clearcutting could this year destroy the remaining habitat viability of Pacific Lumber's primeval redwood islands, an act that State Fish and Game now says could bring extinction to certain old growth dependent species.

If acquisition mechanisms are not in place by the end of this year, then it will probably be too late. EFl will continue to intervene with direct action and education campaigns. This year we will conduct as many direct actions as money allows. We have the people, places, and drive. Help us slam MAXXAM out of the redwoods. Please send donations to EFl, POB 368, Bayside, CA 95524.

—Berberis nervosa



DINNER AT CASTAGNOIAS

WHAT WAS ONCE WILD,
YOU HAVE HUMANIZED.
YOU HAVE SAAUGHTERED.
YOU HAVE DONE THESE
THINGS TO YOURSELF ALSO.

LIONS AND TIGERS AND BEARS... HELL NO!

Many restaurants are beginning to serve exotic animals for their patrons' dining status. To fight this nation-wide trend, Earth First! protested in February in Santa Cruz at Castagnolia's, a restaurant which featured a "Wild Game Night" every Friday. Such dubious delicacies as African Lion, Alligator and rattlesnake were offered... that is, until the 100 raucous protesters brought promises from the restaurant owner to cease serving exotic animals.

The "Take Back the Meat" night action was an instant victory. The crowd, dressed in black with aboriginal masks, carried candles and howled and chanted to drums and maracas. The din was heard and the crowd and banners seen from within the restaurant. Customers outside were leafleted and directed to Eric's Deli. After an hour of intensifying protest, owner Fred Manie made a statement to the press and then to the entire crowd outside that he would never serve exotic animals again — and that he was sorry and wouldn't we please have dinner at his restaurant?

Earth First! Santa Cruz opposes the sale of exotic animals for food for several reasons: 1) Selling unusual animals fosters customers' desires for ever more unusual supper items, including rare species. A distributing company in San Francisco, called Nightbird, claims that these are animals farmed for this purpose, but this isn't really so. When a founder of Nightbird was questioned by a reporter for *The Sun*, he told her that Alligators weren't exactly farmed; they were taken from an area designated by the government for hunting. Recently, Nightbird has been in the news as part of an illegal operation involved in Black Bear poaching. 2) Eating exotic animals as a status symbol is akin to wearing furs. It is ethically revolting. These animals live horrible lives on "farms" or are taken from the wild. 3) Eating animals, such as lions, which are at the top of the food chain, is ecologically unsound. Many cows are needed to feed a captive lion. Nothing need be said here about the destructiveness of the cattle industry.

EF/ISC plans to pressure other restaurants in the Bay Area to stop the sale of exotic animal dinners. EF/ISC also plans to stop distributors from selling exotic meat. Information on how you can help, here or in your town, and a list of Bay Area restaurant addresses are available from Earth First! Santa Cruz, Box 344, Santa Cruz, CA 95018.

—Karen DeBrail

GRANITE MOUNTAINS GATHERING — WOMEN SPIRITS ONLY

Wild women. Redneck Women. Quiet Women. Crazy Women. Earth First! Women. Witch Women. Frontlines Females. Biker Bitches. Girllillas. Shamans. Women Full of Piss and Vinegar. Women Emerging in Wisdom. Pissed Off Women...

Singers and dancers, seers and doers, healers of ourselves, each other, Earth. Remembering women, rediscovering woman. Magic, sex, power from within to act, spiritual women, pragmatic women. Loving women, teaching and studenting women. Bold and strong; gentle and kind. Gossiping, laughing, cele-

brating.

For three days in the desert, we gathered, without a plan, to be with each other and our non-human neighbors. Listening to calling owls, feeling the wind's breath on bare breasts, watching lizards in the throes of spring's passion, tasting leaves, smelling flowers, dust, life in the desert. What happened? It's hard to measure in words. We would gather spontaneously, exchange photos from past rendezvous, gossip about who was in love with whom, and who wasn't. Drum, chant and sing around a fire. Tell the sagas of our campaigns.

At first, I missed the men, but as more women arrived, the feeling was so delicious, I forgot to miss the men! Yes sisters, let your hair down! Take off your clothes. Recreate a culture among us to bring wherever we go. Paint smeared over bodies, no reason for embarrassment. We weren't excluding men; we were INCLUDING WOMEN so we can be more present! What a novel ideal! Does this make sense? No matter... can't wait for the next Earth First! Women's Rendezvous!

"What!?" some may exclaim. "Earth First! is a macho eco-brutalist male movement!"

You must be joking! The Goddess rules this movement, though not without her consort. Modern culture/society cannot even see woman's power, much less acknowledge it, for it comes from within. It is not visible to the media, to "ego-feminists," or to many who still view the world through the lenses of only one gender.

No, no... We caught a glimpse of much, much more!
—Ringtail Woman

NORTH DAKOTA BIGHORNS THREATENED BY OIL DRILLING

North Dakota's Magpie Creek herd of Bighorn Sheep may soon be wiped out by a Houston oil company. Enron Oil and Gas plans to drill a well in the middle of the herd's lambing area, part of the Little Missouri National Grassland, and the well site and access road would affect 90% of the herd's principal range. The herd is one of only six in the Dakota Badlands.

North Dakota Game and Fish Commissioners have worked, without success, to change the corporate minds at Enron. As a final resort, they are asking officials of the National Forest Service, managers of the area, to stop the development.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write the Supervisor, Custer National Forest, Box 2566, Billings, MT 59103. Request that they support Bighorns instead of private profit.

BAN DAMNS IN NATIONAL PARKS!

A bill to ban construction of dams in National Parks and Monuments, HR 1173, passed the House last year but languishes in the Senate. The bill, which would also prohibit expansion of existing reservoirs in Yosemite, has bipartisan support but sits on a back burner due to a heavy Senate workload.

A recent Congressional Research Service report found that the Park Service has very little legal authority to prevent new dam construction. Currently, 108 dams exist within National Parks and

Monuments, and at least 14 more have been proposed.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write Senator Dale Bumpers, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee for Public Lands, National Parks and Forests (US Senate, Washington, DC 20510). Ask him to support the bill and to place it high on his subcommittee's agenda.

DEFENSE FUND FOR UTAH ACTIVIST

A fund has been created to meet the legal costs of Grant Johnson, a long-time Utah environmentalist charged with monkeywrenching road-building equipment along the controversial Burr Trail. He has been charged with four counts of malicious mischief and three drug-related offenses, and the court required a \$250,000 bond for his release. His attorneys are attempting to get a change of venue, as chances of a fair trial for him in Garfield County seem virtually nonexistent.

While Grant has pled innocent to all charges and has not requested Earth First! support, his legal battle will be expensive and has implications for the EF! movement. It represents a clear attempt by Utah authorities to intimidate wilderness advocates in general and potential ecotourists in particular. Contributions can be sent to: Grant Johnson Legal Defense Fund, 333 S. 200 East, Salt Lake City, UT 84111.

We apologize to Grant for a mistake in our previous report on the monkeywrenching of equipment on the Burr Trail (Brigid, 1988). We were told, and we reported, that Grant admitted having left footprints in the area. In truth, Grant has made no such admission.)

AEROJET LAND SWAP APPROVED

The controversial exchange of Nevada BLM land for Florida lands owned by Aerojet General Corporation (Mabon, 1987) passed through Congress and was signed by Reagan. Conservationists had opposed the whole package, but succeeded only in deleting BLM's Arrow Canyon Range Wilderness Study Area and US Fish & Wildlife's Desert Game Range. Concern still centers on the effects of Aerojets operations on the Coyote Springs Valley, home to 14 protected, threatened, or endangered species.

Montana Wilderness Association Should Be Defending the Wild

by Howie Wolke

After reading the article by R.C. (Brigid EF!) and the replies by Elaine Snyder and Paul Richards (Eostar), I have a couple of thoughts to offer concerning recent actions by the Montana Wilderness Association (MWA).

RC made a couple of nebulous statements that I'll take the liberty to clarify. (Make no mistake, though, I am not RC. I've never written anything under an assumed name.) First, there really isn't any particular "Gang of Four" Helena politicians who control the organization. There are, however, a handful of longtime MWA members (not elected council members) who exert a substantial measure of de facto control over the organization. Second, RC may have misled us in claiming that the MWA had made a deal with Senator Pat Williams. Nonetheless, while the "gang" may have struck no official deal with Pat Williams, RC is correct in implying that MWA continues to abrogate its responsibility by refusing to strongly criticize Williams' and Baucus' terrible 1.3 million acre Wilderness bills. Third, it was somewhat misleading for RC to claim that at the recent MWA convention, "in the heated race for vice-president," the Gang decided that candidates would not be allowed to give their speeches until after all ballots had been turned in!

I was at the convention, and various MWA members turned in their ballots after the speeches, despite any stated ground rules to the contrary.

Nonetheless, most of RC's charges ring true. John Gatchell, Elaine Snyder, and perhaps other "Gang" members have indeed overturned a number of resolutions adopted by the elected council. (Personal communication with elected council members has confirmed this.) In each instance, Gatchell and company have, as RC correctly pointed

USUAL DISCUSTING PLEA FOR MONEY

The Earth First! movement runs on your financial support. We don't need as much as other groups since we are grassroots, volunteer, decentralized and have low overhead. Moreover, you get to select where your hard-earned money goes. Don't send your contributions to this newspaper, send them directly to one of these hard working groups:

- *Earth First! Foundation, POB 50681, Tucson, AZ 85703 (contributions to the Foundation are tax-deductible)
- *Arizona Earth First!, POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703
- *Bay Area Earth First!, POB 83, Canyon, CA 94516
- *Biodiversity Task Force, Jasper Carlton, Rt 1, Box 232, Parkersburg, WV 26101
- *Colorado Earth First!, Box 1166, Boulder, CO 80306
- *Florida Earth First!, 6820 SW 78th St., Gainesville, FL 32608
- *Grazing Task Force, POB 5784, Tucson, AZ 85703
- *Humboldt County Earth First!, POB 34, Garberville, CA 95440
- *Los Angeles Earth First!, 13110 Bloomfield St, Sherman Oaks, CA 91423
- *Midwest Headwaters Earth First!, POB 516, Stevens Point, WI 54481
- *Montana Earth First!, Box 6151, Bozeman, MT 59715
- *New Mexico Earth First!, 456 Amado St, Santa Fe, NM 87501
- *Nomadic Action Group, POB 210, Canyon, CA 94516
- *Oregon Earth First!, POB 1437, Merlin, OR 97532
- *PAW (Preserve Appalachian Wilderness), RR 1, Box 132-A, North Stratford, NH 03590
- *Santa Cruz Earth First!, POB 344, Santa Cruz, CA 95061
- *Texas Earth First!, POB 7292, University Station, Austin, TX 78713
- *Washington Earth First!, POB 2962, Bellingham, WA 98227
- *Wolf Action Network, POB 272, Yosemite, CA 95389

This fundraising appeal is placed as a service to the Earth First! movement.

THANK YOU for your support!

out, acted to prevent MWA from taking a strong position in defense of the nearly 5 million acres of National Forest roadless lands that will be released to the insanity of the Forest Service, should either the Williams or the Baucus bills be enacted. Furthermore, although his choice of words may be a bit careless, RC is essentially correct in charging that MWA's support for its own "Alternative W" has been anything but steadfast. Furthermore, even Alternative W is far too weak. It would sell out over 3.5 million acres of wildlands. MWA should have abandoned that proposal long ago, and instead, should have publicly stated its intent to protect all remaining roadless lands in the state. Then, it would have been in a tenable position to "talk turkey" on an interim Wilderness bill. Assuming that the goal of MWA is to protect as much wilderness as possible, Alt. W was and is a foolish strategy. The refusal to support even that, reveals MWA's tragic impotence. John Melcher, arch-enemy of wilderness, must love MWA.

I agree with Snyder, though, in one respect. This kind of squabbling takes time and energy that could best be applied elsewhere—fighting the Forest Service, for instance. So, when can we get beyond this crap? When groups such as MWA realize that their job is to advocate wilderness, not compromise, and when they learn that a subversive relationship to their elected officials is ineffective, then and only then will people such as RC and myself let them off the hook. In this light, I hope MWA can once again become the advocate for the wilderness (all wilderness!) that it once was.

Howie Wolke is one of the more experienced wilderness activists in the Northern Rockies and a resident of Montana.

EF! Directory

The Earth First! Directory lists the contact points for the international Earth First! movement. It is divided into four sections:

- 1) National EF! offices in the United States; 2) International contacts; 3) Active EF! Chapters or Groups; and 4) Contact persons where there is as yet no active EF! group. If you are interested in becoming active with the Earth First! movement, reach the folks listed for your area.

Earth First! The Radical Environmental Journal is an independent entity within the international Earth First! movement, and is not the newsletter of the Earth First! movement. It does, however, provide a forum for Earth First!ers around the world. This directory is provided as a service to independent EF! groups. If you would like to be listed as a contact or as a group, please contact Bob Kaspar (3065 N. Sixth St., Madison, WI 53704 (608)241-9426). Please send address changes or corrections to him also. If you do not have a phone number listed, please send it to him. Bob acts as coordinator for local EF! groups for the EF! movement.

LOCAL NEWSLETTERS: Addresses marked with a "*" produce either an Earth First! newsletter or regular mailings for their area or issue. Contact them directly to receive their newsletter or otherwise be on their mailing list.

NATIONAL EF!

EARTH FIRST! JOURNAL

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EF! GRIZZLY BEAR TASK FORCE

Western Office
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Bozeman, MT 59715

Eastern Office

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Parkersburg, WV 26101

EF! BIODIVERSITY TASK FORCE *

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Page 14 *Earth First! May 1, 1988*

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Laramie, WY 82070
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Earth First! Bulletin

*WILD ROCKIES EF! NEWSLETTER. The Wild Rockies Earth First! Newsletter is now in publication. It will serve as a forum for the Earth First! perspective in the Rocky Mountains of Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho; and will report on EF! actions in the region, along with information on the issues. Discussions of environmental philosophy will also be encouraged. For a copy of the first edition, write: Wild Rockies EF! Newsletter, POB 6151, Bozeman, MT 59715.

*ALTERNATIVE PAPER. Anyone interested in alternative methods of paper manufacture (and an article for EF!), please write: Joanne Forman, POB 1101, Ranchos de Taos, NM 87557.

*RIPARIAN SYSTEMS CONFERENCE. On September 22-24, University Extension at UC Davis will host the 2nd "California Riparian Systems Conference." For information, contact Dana Abell at 916-752-3098.

*THIRD NORTH AMERICAN BIO-REGIONAL CONGRESS. NABC III will take place 40 miles north of Vancouver, British Columbia, in the Ish bioregion - "where all the [Ish] rivers flow down to an inland sea" (Robert Sund) - at North Vancouver's Outdoor School, August 21-26, 1988. For information, contact: NABC III, Box 99, Lillooet, BC, VOK IVO CANADA.

*ZANAMONTANA. One of Earth First!'s most talented artists, Mavis Muller, who shares her gifts through singing, basket-making, and writing, has put to words a powerful tale called "The Forever Land of Zanamontana." The tale was written for children, to cultivate the deep ecology ethic of spirited people who magically become the wilderness in defense of itself, and written for adults, to remind them that when believing souls unite to challenge the destroyers, miracles can happen. The story, illustrated by Christopher Kent, is ready for printing. For the quality printing and distribution it deserves, your support is needed. Please send your tax-deductible donation to the Earth First! Foundation, POB 50681, Tucson, AZ 85703, earmarked for "the Zanamontana Project."

*ERAZA. The photo of the cleaver on p.25 of the last issue should have been credited to Joe Compa.

Civil Rights...

Continued from page 9

of extending true legal rights to them.

Isn't it absurd to assume that their rights could be raised in a human courtroom with a human jury and judge? Think about it in terms of the civil rights struggle: a black defendant could not expect equality of justice in the courtroom of the South (or North) from a white jury, and they are the same species. How could a plague bacillus expect a fair trial? (A pox on the judge comes to mind.) But if we allow ourselves to use a less narrow definition of the law than as it is now interpreted by the courts, we can draw significant conclusions as to the legality of trampling mother nature, and about our responsibilities, as citizens of the global and biological community, in coming to her defense.

To begin, let me suggest that when we discuss "the law" here, we are simply talking about a shared system of beliefs and taboos that are codified within a system of justice. Any law derives its legitimacy from the acceptance of those who come under its real or imagined authority. In this respect, all human societies have laws, and it could be argued that plants and animals do as well (especially the social predators). Although there also is arguably a "natural law," for the purpose of this discussion I shall assume that we humans are too stupid to ever learn what it is or how to codify or conform to it. All we can ever hope to understand with any certainty is human law, and we have a great deal of difficulty even with that.

Human law, it seems to me, can be divided into two very distinct schools, with everything else being a combination of those. First, literally, is *Pleistocene* law, which was developed by nomadic hunting bands and which has been in use for over a million years. It is still used today in various forms by

continued on page 28

International Interviews

APPEN OPPOSES MISSILE RANGE IN INDIA

The Asia-Pacific People's Environment Network — APPEN, a coalition of over 300 groups in the Asia-Pacific Region, coordinated by Sahabat Alam Malaysia (Friends of the Earth Malaysia) — and members of GANATANTRIK ADHIKAR SURAKSHA SANGHATNA (not an acronym) are calling on the Indian government to immediately scrap the proposed ballistic missile base in Orissa, India. The people of the Balipal and Bhograi area of the Balasore district in Orissa, India, were shocked to learn in 1985 that their 400 square miles on the east coast abreast the Bay of Bengal have been earmarked for a missile base, called the "National Testing Range" by the Ministry of Defense, and that they must vacate their land in the "interest" of the nation.

In July of 1985, the Orissa Chief Minister declared that the Union government urgently needs the National Test Range, from which to launch missiles with ranges of 1000 to 5000 kilometers. Missiles with such ranges usually carry nuclear warheads. Today only USSR, USA, UK, France, China, Italy, and Canada have missiles with this capacity. Given the treaty of 1971 between USSR and India, this test range would likely be a military base for the former. The project appears to be the local people as

another effort of one of the superpowers for world hegemony, with India being used as a pawn in the war strategies. It bears mentioning that the 150 wars fought since 1945 have been on the territories of the Third World, killing over 20 million people.

Local agitation against the proposed missile base began in October 1985 and initially involved signature campaigns. Due to the firmness of the state, the agitation has evolved into the most militant peace movement India has ever experienced. Since 1986, volunteer squads have successfully prevented the entry of the government officials and police forces. There are round-the-clock vigils at all checkgates in all 126 villages in the threatened area. At the sight of any alien person, the volunteers blow their conch shells and immediately huddle at the spot and drive away the intruders.

Many organizations have been formed to fight the missile base, notably a students' front, women's front, children's front, fisher-people's front, teachers' front, and civil liberties organizations. Recent additions to the list of test range resisters include death squads. This demonstrates that it is a life and death issue. Demonstrations, wall posterings, processions, and other actions are occurring throughout the state. Popular

slogans include: "Declare Indian Ocean as peace zone," and "Scrap Indo-Soviet treaty."

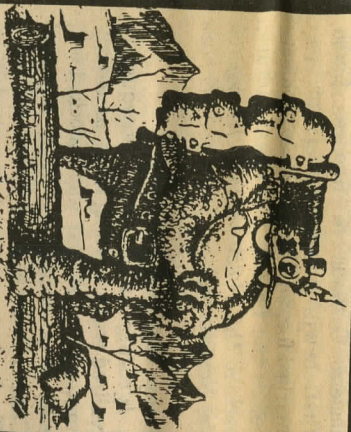
In contrast to the militant spirit of the people, the opposition political parties are concerned with selection of an alternative site. The Janata Party has even suggested some tribal areas as alternatives.

To force the local population to cease their opposition to the proposed missile range, the Orissa government began an economic blockade in January 1987. The government has prevented the import of essential commodities and restricted the transport of local cash crops like betel leaves, coconuts, cashews, and bamboo products. The blockade has severely hurt the Balipal farmers. The Orissa government has issued eviction orders to about 110,000 people and has assured them alternative accommodation and employment. Yet, since the entire Orissa coast is densely populated, there is no room for relocated populations.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Please address polite letters to: Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister's Office, New Delhi, 110011, INDIA. Send copies to APPEN and to campaign coordinator Gangadhar Panigrahi, President, Ganatantrik Adhikar Suraksha Sanghata, Kedar Couri Chhak, Bhubaneswar - 751001, Orissa, INDIA. —APPEN, c/o SAM, 43 Salween Rd, 10050 Penang, MALAYSIA.

EFF! LOCAL GROUPS MERCHANDISE

continued on page 17



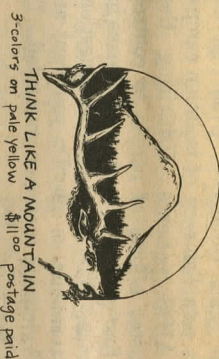
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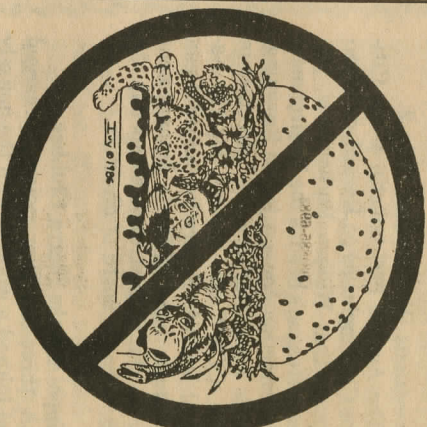


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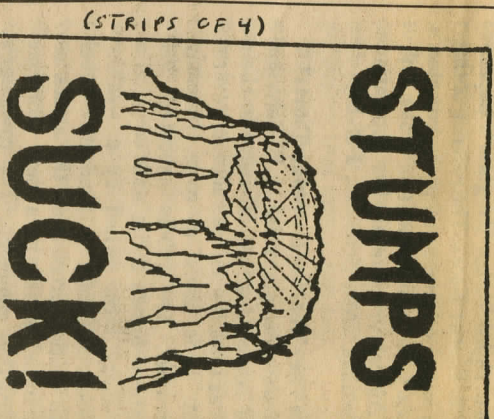
CANADIAN CORPORATION CONTAMINATES CALANCAN BAY

The Asia-Pacific People's Environment Network (APPEN) and members of Lingkod Tao-Kalikasan in the Philippines are gravely concerned over the plight of 20,000 fishermen and their families whose fishing grounds at Calanacan Bay in the Philippines are being choked by copper tailings dumped by the Marcooper Mining Corporation. Coral reefs are being buried, seawater poisoned, and fish killed or driven away. Tailings have accumulated up to 5 kilometers from shore. The last remaining portion of the fishing ground, the wide rock reef, may soon be covered by mine tailings. Before the advent of Marcooper, Calanacan Bay teemed with fish, including anchovies, slipmouths, roundad, pletosid, catfishes, tunas, sharks, rays, cavalas, mackerels, goatfishes, surgeonfishes, lizardfishes, carangids, nemipterids and various coral reef fishes. Since Marcooper started dumping in the bay, the catch has been reduced by about 90%.

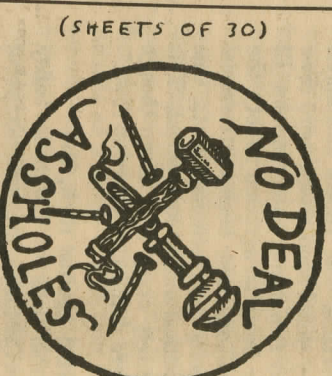
Marcooper Mining Corporation is a leading copper mining firm established in 1964. Performance Investment Corporation, a Marcos-owned company, holds 48% of the stock. The other joint venture partner, Placer Development Ltd. of Vancouver, Canada, has 40% of the stock, and the balance is held by public shareholders. Marcooper conducts open-pit copper mining at the ore body of Mt. Tapatin, which is 700 metres high and located at the centre of a small island in the bay.

In 1983, after 8 years of dumping into Calanacan Bay, tailings covered more than 38 square kilometres. The dumping has reduced the number of species present as well as the populations of species remaining. By 1979, the number of algal species had already been reduced by 40% and benthic invertebrates

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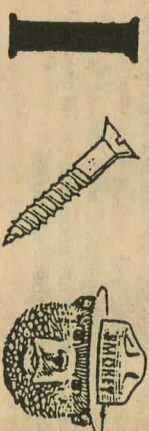


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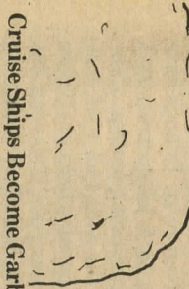
WOLVES FOR A GREATER YELLOWSTONE

EARTH FIRST! BIODIVERSITY TASK FORCE



NEMESIS NEWS NET

by Australopithecus



Cruise Ships Become Garbage Scows

Crew members on the *Scandinavian Star* and *Venecruz* cruise ships have appalled their passengers recently by tossing bags of trash, mattresses, and sewage overboard into the Gulf of Mexico near the mouth of the Florida's Manatee River. Sea Escape operates the 926-passenger *Scandinavian Star* out of St. Petersburg; Bermuda Star Lines operates the *Venecruz* out of Tampa. Both ships offer affluent vacationers "cruises to nowhere" featuring gambling and related debauchery. Because they cruise off shore, owners of the two ships evade state gambling laws. The state Department of Environmental Regulation has received complaints of garbage floating to shore, but, as of late last year, had not taken measures to stop the dumping. (St. Petersburg Times)

Gorillas Denied Fossey's Estate

At her death — murdered in her base camp in Rwanda by poachers — Gorilla researcher and preservationist Dian Fossey left her estate, worth \$170,000, to the conservation charity she had established, the Digt Fund. However, deepening the tragedy of Dian Fossey's death, her mother recently won a New York judge's declaration of the invalidity of her will. Rather than aiding the Mountain Gorillas she loved, her estate will enrich her mother and wealthy stepfather. Fossey had failed to obtain the signatures of witnesses to the will. Soon after seizing the estate, Fossey's mother signed rights to her daughter's papers over to Warner Books. The revenue of the film based on those papers is expected to reach \$5 million, none of which will aid Africa's precariously low population of Gorillas. (New Scientist, 1-28-88)

Were They Wearing Bermuda Shorts?

Meanwhile, guerrillas in El Salvador have launched a new offensive in their war against the El Salvadoran government. It is aimed at cows. In early December, 100 rebels executed 204 purebred brown Swiss milk cows on a big dairy farm owned by a wealthy Salvadoran family. A clandestine rebel radio station proclaimed the attack as the initial strike in a new economic destruction campaign. The campaign's slogan is, "Everyone eats, or no one eats." The goal is increased wages for rural workers. The rebels announced that they would soon attack more cows owned by rich farmers and ranchers. El Salvador being an agrarian society, the recent killings have been controversial even among insurrectionary sorts. One leftist political analyst complained, "This is absolutely crazy . . . Even though these were definitely oligarchic cows."

Rats Rebel Against Rich, Too

The roof rats of Coachella Valley, southern California, are particular about the places they colonize. Unlike their less discriminating cousins, the Norway rats, they attack homes of the wealthy. Roof rats (*Rattus rattus*) have invaded the misplaced desert "oases" of Palm Desert, Indian Wells, and Palm Springs. The Riverside County agricultural commissioner's office has distributed hundreds of pints of the rat poison Diphacinone to residents displeased with seeing rats in their swimming pools and citrus trees or peering in their windows.

Viamortology Emerges as New Field of Inquiry

An estimated 1 million animals per day are killed by vehicles on roads in the US — not counting insects, the number of which killed is many times as great. In effect, for each human fatality on the US roads, 80,000 animal fatalities occur. *The Animals Agenda* (POB 5234, Westport, CT 06881), which has published Page 16 Earth First! May 1, 1988

valuable information on this grim topic (October issue), blames lack of decent public transportation and lack of driver education for the shocking number of deaths. *Animals' Agenda* explains that in the US, only the number of animals killed for food exceeds the number killed on roads. Among the most common victims are birds, skunks, snakes, turtles, frogs, toads, armadillos, and domestic animals, in addition to the diminutive creatures which are obliterated by the millions each night.

A small number of people have begun dealing with this tragedy in one or more of several ways. Some have stopped driving at night, when a disproportionate number of the deaths occur. Some have stopped driving. Some have built tunnels beneath roads for the creatures that creepeth. Some have decided that if animals are to be killed on roads, they ought to be subsequently utilized. Thus, a brave and nimble few have begun gathering road-kills for food and/or garments. Some among the latter group have begun using Roger Knutson's thoroughly researched guide to identifying crushed creatures. *Flattened Fauna: A Field Guide to Common Animals of Roads, Streets, and Highways* (Ten Speed Press, 1987) is an indispensable book for those wishing to identify road-kills, whether for culinary purposes or simply for edification.

Salamander Salvation Secured?

Many of us have heard it said that the future is in plastics. Of course, it doesn't take a college graduate to recognize the inanity of such a suggestion. However, for the salamanders of Amherst, Massachusetts, plastics may indeed determine the future. Aco Polymer Products has invented a plastic concrete which may prove ideal for construction of tunnels beneath roads through which migrating salamanders may pass. Each spring, salamanders migrate from their homes in the woods back to the waters where they were born and where they subsequently spawn. Myriads die on roads during migration. Emulating efforts in Europe (e.g., road tunnels in England), environmentalists have proposed a tunnel beneath a road in Amherst. The tunnel would be made of plastic concrete because such concrete is stronger than conventional concrete and better for amphibians' skin because it stays wet longer. Salamander savior Bob Winston, who one night escorted 80 salamanders across the dangerous Amherst road, hopes Amherst's attempts to aid amphibians will be repeated throughout the country.

Incestuous Directorates Gain 2

The August 1987 bulletin of the Citizens Clearinghouse on Hazardous Waste reports that William Ruckelshaus, formerly Reagan's head of the Environmental Protection Agency, joined Browning-Ferris Industries' board of directors in June. CCHW also reports that the National Wildlife Federation added Dean Buntrock, head of Waste Management Inc — the biggest toxic dumper in the US — to its board of directors

Hippo Attacks Sierra Clubber

A three-ton Hippopotamus charged and injured a woman, with the unlikely name of Ellen Blasingham, on a Sierra Club hiking safari in Kenya. The Hippo stormed out of thick brush, which is abundant in Tsavo National Park, seized Blasingham in its jaws and commenced shaking her. The Hippo dropped her after being shot twice by the park ranger, who was leading the group. Sadly, the ranger then pursued and killed the disgruntled Hippo. Nurses soon tended Blasingham's broken arm, broken leg, and deep lacerations from the Hippo's foot-long incisors. Back in the United States, Blasingham underwent surgery to mend her sciatic nerve; but the damage was severe, and she'll probably never run again, whether or not she's being charged by a Hippo.

Blasingham no longer considers hiking safaris safe, and has sued the Sierra Club for failing to inform her that Hippos are dangerous. If she wins her case, the Club could lose \$2.5 million. George Winsley, Club outings department director, said he thought this was the first attack on a Sierra Clubber by a Hippo, although experts say that Hippos cause more deaths and serious injuries in Africa than any other wild animal. They have sharp teeth and can sprint up to 40 MPH. (*Philadelphia Inquirer*, San Francisco Chronicle)

Asian Ichthyic Events Induce Mortalities

In Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, nine people died and six were hospitalized after eating a poisonous globefish at a family gathering. Far to the north, a train on Asia's highest railway bridge, in the mountainous region of Kasumi on Japan's west coast, derailed and fell onto a fish factory. Blown off by a wind gust, the falling coaches demolished the factory and an adjacent house, killing five workers at the processing plant and one railwayman.

Washington Prof Hopes to Kill Sasquatch

Look out Nagasaki. Grover Krantz wants your hide! Apparently unaware that mounting evidence suggests that the legendary Sasquatch is, in fact, the cumbersome yet ubiquitous, unshod Mike Roselle, this Washington State U. anthropology professor intends to hunt down and kill a specimen of Bigfoot in the Pacific Northwest woods. By so doing, Krantz says, he will irrefutably "establish their existence, and then they can be protected." (*Arizona Daily Star*, 2-23-88)

Watt Aims Against AIDS

Former Interior Secretary James Watt stated in a speech in February at Weber State College in Utah that he favors establishment of isolation camps for AIDS patients. Criticizing the lackluster efforts of people to control "the first politically protected disease in America," Watt dared voice the question that torments us all: "Do you want an AIDS victim to sneeze on your salad...?" (*SF Chron*, 2-29-88)

Creature Emerges from the Black Lagoon

A man cycling past a sewage plant in Embakasi (near Nairobi, the capital of Kenya, and Nairobi National Park) was attacked by a Hippopotamus which had just extricated itself from a wastewater pond and was, understandably, vexed. The man soon became vexed himself, as the Hippo bit him on the buttocks. He was hospitalized with severe injuries. In an apparently unrelated animal attack nearby, African Elephants trampled a man to death in the village of Vurra near the Tsavo National Park. The cause of their dissatisfaction is unknown. (*AZ Daily Star*, 2-29-88)

Black Caviar Sold on Black Market

A special Soviet police force has been established to combat the illicit trade in black caviar poached in the Caspian Sea. The taking of caviar, which is the roe (mass of eggs in the ovarian membrane of female fish) of sturgeons, threatens populations of these large fish. Unfortunately, the effectiveness of the special force recently came into question when one of its members was caught with 346 kilograms of caviar on his person (figuratively speaking, of course). The contraband was traced to an armed poachers' camp on Agrakanski Bay, where poachers were found slitting the bellies of female sturgeon to extract the caviar. (*Traveller Bulletin* Vol. VIII No 3)

Hitchcock Was Right!

Indeed, for aviators the world over, the birds are a cause of unending anxiety. In the US alone, birds hit planes more than 1200 times a year. (See past NNN stories for examples.) These "bird strikes," as pilots call them, cause an

annual \$25-40 million of damage to aircraft, according to the Federal Aviation Administration. Forty-four per cent of the birds involved are gulls. The birds' primary means of plane disablement include smashing windshields, breaking propellers, and clogging engines. So concerned has the FAA become that it has passed standards of bird-proofness, as it were, for airliners, and is investigating methods of deterring birds from airports, where many of the bird strikes occur. At some airports, San Francisco International in particular, birds appear to be employing mass blockades in their anti-aircraft efforts. Flocks of starlings gather on San Francisco runways, much to the consternation of airline and FAA officials. Officials are experimenting with cracker shells and bird distress calls to repel birds from runways. Yet even if such tactics prove effective, birds in the sky will remain an obstacle to humanity's invasion of the airways. Indeed, FAA aviation-avian collision expert Mike Harrison recently stated: "You cannot build a bird-proof airplane." (*San Jose Mercury News*)

One incident of avian ecotage bears special mention here. Last December, a flock of Snow Geese pelled the President's "doomsday jet" — one of the four planes designed for the President's use in case of nuclear war. The geese destroyed two of the Boeing 747's four engines and damaged a wing, but the crew was able to land the plane safely. The damage cost an estimated \$2 million. The geese may have been protesting the fact that the National Emergency Airborne Command Post has four doomsday planes reserved for civilian and military leaders to use to escape into the air in the event of nuclear attack. (*SF Chron*, 12-12-87) Each of the planes features computer and communications equipment which would enable the President and advisors to direct a US nuclear counterattack from the air — that is, unless the birds prevent them.

Divers Discover Huge Fist

Near Rhodes, Greece, divers have discovered an object on the ocean floor resembling a huge clenched fist. They speculated that it may be part of the ancient Colossus of Rhodes. Earth First!ers with anthropological bent, however, have opined that it dates back long before the flowering of Greek culture, back to the Pleistocene, to the age of the Neanderthal.

Goose Dive-bombs Hunter

Ignoring what he subsequently realized was a warning honk, an elderly hunter late last year was "knocked out, cold as a cucumber" by a 10-pound Canada Goose at which he had just shot. The hunter, appropriately named Walp, suffered head and shoulder injuries, and spent two weeks in the hospital. Sadly, the goose's gunshot wounds were fatal. (*SF Chron*)

Pheasant Ruptures Spleen Down Under

Not its own, however, it was that of the wife of the Aussie who shot it. In its dying moments, the pheasant crashed into the back of the hunter's wife, an artist who was sketching a landscape at the time, but who stopped as her spleen ruptured. (*The Sun*, 4-1-88; courtesy of Wildlife Protection Agency, POB 61, Collins St, Victoria, 3000 AUSTRALIA)

CUT May Cut

Church Universal and Triumphant is considering logging in the Tobacco Root Mountains near Montana's Deer Lodge National Forest. CUT owns 1280 acres there, as well as a large parcel on the north edge of Yellowstone National Park. CUT has already logged small sections of its Tobacco Root land and is negotiating with lumber companies to cut more. (*Missoulian*, 12-16-87) CUT is also hoping to develop geothermal energy resources on its land near Yellowstone Park.

Zimbabwe Poachers Shot on Sight

Despite being embroiled in two guerrilla wars, Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe two years ago dispatched 100 men and women to protect the dwindling populations of Black Rhinoceros and other animals being destroyed by poachers. Patrolling 8000 square miles of hot Tsetse Fly country in the Zambezi River Valley and wearing combat fatigues and toting automatic rifles, these rangers have orders to shoot poachers on sight. So far, they have cap-

tured 22 and killed 29. Black Rhino numbers in Africa have plummeted from 65,000 in 1970 to less than 5000 today. Zimbabwe's Black Rhino population inhabiting Mana Pools National Park is Africa's last viable breeding herd. Zimbabwe's Department of National Parks and Wild Life Management has relocated about 200 rhinos to parks and game ranches south of Mana Pools Park. Zimbabwe officials say that though most of the poachers are indigent and uneducated men from across the river in Zambia, the real source of the problem is North Yemen, where ceremonial daggers made of rhino horn remain a symbol of a man's virility (not virulence, as should be the case). (*SF Chronicle*, 9-27-87)

Pulp Mill Poisons Herons

A BC Forest Products pulp mill at Crofton on Vancouver Island, British Columbia, is apparently poisoning a nearby colony of Great Blue Herons. Last spring, the herons' 57 nests hatched no eggs. A federal government lab analyzed the eggs and found them contaminated with 2,3,7,8-TCDD, one of 75 dioxins and second only to radioactive plutonium in poisoning potency. Great Blue Herons are considered an indicator of pollutants, as they forage in industrialized estuaries. While the Canadian Wildlife Service did not explicitly blame BC Forest Products, CWS biologists maintain that the chemical signature of the contaminant in the eggs is "most similar" to those of dioxins founds in chlorophenols used in wood processing. (*Vancouver Sun*, 11-87) Toxics from pulp mills are one of the major environmental problems in parts of eastern Canada, as well.

Boycott "The Winter People"

Those of you who go to movies would do well to avoid "The Winter People," starring Kurt Russell, two live Grizzly Bears and one Grizzly hide. Shortly after film producer Bob Solo advertised for a Griz skin, a hunter arrived with a kill so fresh that bystanders were aglath at the "gamey smell." (*New York Newsday*, 11-24-87) His nose perhaps rendered impotent by years of snorting, Russell without hesitation wrapped himself in the skin, and shot the scene, a staged brawl between himself and the declawed bear.

Cry Back the Quagga

In 1883, the last Quagga—a subspecies of the Plains Zebra, native from Kenya south to South Africa—died in the Amsterdam Zoo in the Netherlands. Two years later, the South African government (never to be accused of prematurely promulgating progressive programs) outlawed killing Quaggas. Along with rhinos, Wildebeest, and Gemsbok, the Quaggas had been largely exterminated by farmers seeking to eliminate competition with their livestock. Now, however, scientists think they may be able to bring back the Quagga by selective breeding of Plains Zebras which exhibit Quagga characteristics. The major phenotypic difference between the Quagga and still extant Plains Zebras is the coloration and striping of the hide. The Cape Province Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation has captured 10 zebras from Namibia and four from Zululand, all apparently partaking of the remaining distinguishing Quagga genes within the Plains Zebra gene pool. Scientists will breed these zebras (not literally) and their offspring for at least 10 years, three generations, to try to recreate, as it were, Quaggas. Aside from hide pattern, scientists think the Quagga differed only in terms of its voice. They admit doubt about their ability to recreate the Quagga cry. (*Sacramento Bee*, 12-22-87)

Rogue Elephants Need Sanctuary

As we read of yet another elephantine rogue on the rampage in Asia, we are affirmed in our conviction that Doug Peacock's proposal for a Rogue Grizzly Bear Sanctuary needs to be translated into the Asian context and implemented there for Asiatic Elephants and other species which, with increasing frequency, are retaliating against encroaching humans. The most notable recent series of rebellions has involved an Indian (Asiatic) Elephant in the remote northeast state of Meghalaya, India, who is eating his victims. Unfortunately, Indian authorities have put a ransom on the head of this vegetarian-turned-meat-eater. Last year, the behemoth, who periodically storms out of the jungle

near the border of Bangladesh, trampled huts in 10 villages and killed and ate 5 people.

Meanwhile, in Jakarta, Indonesia, the reform school for elephants has found homes for 14 recent graduates. Sadly, 10 will be subjected to the degrading lives of circus performers in the US. The other 4 will go to Brunei. What their fate there will be remains uncertain, though it is not thought that they will be permitted to proceed to institutes of higher learning. (*WA Times*, 2-9-88)

One of the many disgruntled elephants in Bangladesh, we may figuratively say, is on a highway to that school, or a fate worse. This elephant, when recently provoked by a baring car horn, chased the vehicle down a hill, off the road, and into the safety of the trees, then trampled the vehicle and its driver to death. The driver, Moazzen Chowdhury, was an engineer working on a water project at the time. (*LA Times*, 2-4-88) Whether the elephant's action was in protest of the water project (or in protest of the driver's pretentious name) has not been disclosed.

German Protesters Turn Pro

West Germans have, apparently, such a compelling propensity toward protestation—witness the dozens of huge anti-nuclear riots in West Germany in recent years—that a demonstrators' rental service has been established in Berlin and Frankfurt. The demonstration mercenaries hope to sell their services to Germans who remain disturbed by the status quo, but lack the enthusiasm to protest in person any more. The service offers a wide array of protests, ranging from a single protester on a bicycle pedaling ecological messages, to a 100 person action featuring 15 punks, 2 Protestant clergy persons (available in collar, for a 10% surcharge), and one "genuine Central American insurgent." Renters select their preferred degree of violence or lack thereof. Choices include "violence against property only," but should not exceed "well, who started the violence, anyway?" (*World Press Review*, 2-88) While news of this service may cause some us to fairly choke, let us recall Machiavelli's provocative discussion in *The Prince* on the merits of employing mercenaries.

Fur in England Labeled

Steel-jaw leg-hold traps have been banned in 60 countries, including England but not including the United States. British furriers thus import trapped furs from the US. While the British government rejected environmentalists' bid to ban such furs from the country, the government did recently agree to require labels on trapped fur coats telling how the animals were trapped.

Anthropology Find May Support Foremanism

By now, readers of this Journal are aware of Dave Foreman's bizarre hypotheses regarding the imminent ice age, the inherent decadence of *Homo sapiens*, and the scattered survival of the Neanderthal gene among contemporary humans. Rather than guffaw uproariously at Foreman's seemingly tendentious reasoning, however, it would behoove us to judge his premises on their own merits, rather than on the scientific merits of their chief protagonist. Indeed, one of Dave's dogmas recently may have been lent marginal credibility by the discovery of 92,000 year old fossils of anatomically modern humans in a cave in lower Galilee, Israel. This find more than doubles the accepted age of the earliest modern humans, and supports the Afro-genesis theory. According to this theory, early humans evolved in Africa, not in several places independently, and were not direct descendants of Neanderthals. Many scientists now think proto-humans split into two main groups about 100,000 years ago, one remaining in Africa, the other migrating to Eurasia. (*Sac Bee*, 2-16-88)

The cave fossils indicate that modern humans settled southwest Asia before Neanderthals arrived. (Neanderthals lived in different parts of Asia and Europe from about 200,000 years ago until 35,000 years ago.) This may corroborate Foreman's hypothesis that Neanderthals and early humans (Cro-Magnons) mixed genes before the Neanderthals were eliminated—thus the Neanderthal gene that periodically reappears in the likes of St. Theresa de Avila, John Muir, Mary Wollstonecraft,

and Rachel Carson. (St. Theresa and her Church might dispute the claim that she was part Neanderthal). As for Foreman's Ice Age hypothesis: he's clinging to it tenaciously despite the growing consensus among the scientific community that the Greenhouse Effect is causing a global warming. Foreman slides with such minority scientists as James Lovelock in believing that the mainstream scientific community is deluding the masses. In a future issue of the Journal, we hope to settle the Abbey vs Foreman debate: "Fire or Ice: Which Will Consume Humanity?" Ed, being a desert rat, is cheering for global warming to end the industrial plague.

Biotech Used Backward

We are dismayed to report that *Indiana Reader* reports that University of Wisconsin scientists report trying to add a gene to types of trees grown for paper what would make the trees more resistant to weed killers. In effect, rather than trying to make the trees more resistant to insects and other "pests" (as less unreasonable biotechnologists have long promised), so that fewer chemical applications are "needed," the Wisconsin genetic engineers are seeking to make the trees able to withstand heavier doses of such chemicals.

Senator Advocates Worthless Exchange

Senator Tim Wirth (D-CO) has proposed an international exchange sure to anger animal rights activists. Noting the success of recent US-USSR culture exchanges, Wirth suggested that the next trade ought to be American rodeos for Soviet Cossacks or a Republic of Georgia riding team. The Soviet culture minister, Vasily Zakharov, visiting the US in February, was not enthusiastic but promised to consider it. He proposed a more reasonable program of joint US-USSR art exhibitions in both countries. (NYT, 2-3-88) What with Reagan reigning, and the embarrassing actions of various US Congresspersons, one might reasonably fear that the US is coming to be viewed as a nation given to buffoonery.

International...

Continued from page 15

by 40%.

The environment inland is being damaged too. Tailings have amassed to form a veritable desert in the bay. During the dry season, winds carry the fine particles inland, covering agricultural lands, destroying plants and contaminating water.

When Marcos fled the Philippines in February 1986, hopes soared that the new government of President Corazon Aquino would aid the fisher families. In November 1986, the National Pollution Control Commission (NPCC) ordered Marcooper to transfer the tailings to its inland tailings pond. But this has not been implemented, and the NPCC was abolished with the reorganization of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Attorneys representing the fishers have appealed to the new Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources to resume public hearings and to proceed with establishment of the Pollution Adjudication Board.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Please address polite letters to: President Corazon Aquino, Malacan Palace, Manila, PHILIPPINES; Secretary, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Visayas Avenue, Quezon City, Metro Manila, PHILIPPINES; and John Walton, President, Placer Development Ltd, PO Box 49330, Bentall Postal Station, Vancouver, BC, V7X 1P1 CANADA. Send copies to APPEEN and to campaign coordinator Ma Aida Velasquez, Lingkod Tao-Kalikasan, PO Box 3153, Manila, PHILIPPINES.

—APPEEN, c/o SAM, 43 Salween Rd, 10050 Penang, MALAYSIA

US GARBAGE IMPERIALISM:

Now that South Africa has become a scapegoat for many of humanity's inadequacies and frustrations, American money goons have found it a convenient land in which to unload banned and dangerous poisons. The herbicide 2,4-D

(a key ingredient in the infamous "Agent Orange" sprayed in Vietnam to destroy huge tracts of rainforest) is being promoted for the sugar cane plantations of Natal, South Africa's eastern province. Stockpiles of herbicides and insecticides produced in the United States that have been banned for use in the US are being dumped on Third World countries by US corporations. Also, the US is seeking international dumping grounds for the astronomical amounts of toxic chemical and nuclear wastes that it produces.

SOVIET DESTRUCTION OF AFRICAN WILDLIFE:

Since the late 1950s, the Soviet Union has sent an estimated 50 million automatic weapons (such as the AK-47) to "liberation" movements throughout the African continent, and more are being brought in regularly. These weapons can now be found in most, if not all, African countries. Supporting so-called "liberation struggles" has amounted to nothing more than Soviet neo-colonialism spreading Soviet control in a mineral-rich continent. This mass importation of modern weapons has had a disastrous effect on African wildlife and tribal peoples.

"Liberation" in Africa has become a hollow term. With exploding human populations and consequent ecological degradation (deforestation, overgrazing, etc.) there will not be liberation for anyone except elite members of despotic regimes that stay in power by brute force. At present, the AIDS epidemic represents the strongest potential check on human population growth. It is thought that some areas of central Africa—where AIDS is most prevalent—may experience some degree of depopulation by the early part of the next century.

Concurrent with the withdrawal of European colonialism from Africa during the 1960s and '70s, the Soviets tried to replace the old colonial power structures with their own brand. By introducing an exotic, white man's ideology (Marxism) into a continent with strong tribalistic traditions and their own dynamic political frameworks, the Soviets have catalyzed yet another virulent cause for fighting in a region already riddled with conflict. White Russian Marxism simply does not work in black Africa. Look at the Soviet Union's three alleged success stories: Ethiopia, Angola, and Mozambique. The results of forcing Marxism upon diverse, tribalistic, agrarian peoples have been mass starvation, cultural disruption, interminable wars and innumerable refugees.

Whereas a generation ago, most Africans (and "great white hunters") pursued the herds of wild animals with bows and poison-tipped arrows, spears, or hunting rifles, today's "sportsman" (every poacher, criminal, and bush bandito) can slaughter many animals in a matter of minutes with the efficient discharge of an AK-47.

A case in point: a senior wildlife official in Zambia recently stated that the nation's wildlife is being decimated at an unprecedented rate. Poachers are using sophisticated weapons left over from the days of the Rhodesian Civil War. Even though 25 poachers have recently been shot dead in Zambia's war against poaching, the overall situation is grim. In one district that had 8000 Black Rhinos in 1975, fewer than 200 survive today. Africa's Black Rhino population as a whole has crashed from an estimated 100,000 during the 1960s to about 4000 today.

While the poachers have AK-47s and in some cases have organized and internationally sponsored poaching gangs, the wildlife scouts, rangers, and anti-poaching patrol persons are armed only with hunting rifles for self-defense. Many heroic wildlife protectors have been murdered in the line of duty. The story is the same in most of Africa's 50 plus countries. African game rangers must now be trained in anti-terrorist tactics as well as anti-poaching skills.

Just a decade ago, great numbers of large mammals such as the African Elephant, Black Rhino, Giraffe, and Wildebeest could still be seen inside and outside of game parks. Now it is rare to see large mammals outside of Africa's wildlife reserves, and populations within some reserves are being drastically reduced.

—Moses Harris, biologist in Africa

John Muir Could Have Been Another Edison

by Jeff Poniewaz

John Muir could have been another Edison. He had that kind of mechanical genius. When he was 20 and still lived on his father's farm in Wisconsin, he constructed intricate gadgets whittled out of hickory. They much impressed university scientists when he displayed them at a fair in Madison in 1860.

But he also had a genius for Nature observation and appreciation. And ultimately his love of Nature prevailed over his love of machines. But it took an experience comparable to Saul's on the road to Damascus.

In 1867, when he was 29, he was a factory laborer in Indiana. One night he stayed late at the factory to adjust a new belt on a machine. Suddenly the sharp file he was using slipped, flew up, and pierced his right eye. Without saying a word he walked to a window, his hand cupped over his eye. There in the moonlight, he saw the white aqueous humor of his eye drop into his hand. The sight in that eye vanished. The other eye went sympathetically blind. For a month he had to stay in a dark room while doctors hoped the aqueous humor would regenerate.

His sight then returned and he celebrated by walking 1000 miles to the Gulf of Mexico. From there he took ship around South America to California, where he rescued the redwoods from extermination. In California he became the Moses of Wilderness, leading as much of the wilds as he could beyond human bondage.

"God has to nearly kill us sometimes, to teach us lessons," he declared when his vision returned. Later he wrote, "John the Baptist was not more eager to get all his fellow sinners into the Jordan than I to baptize all of mine in the beauty of God's mountains."

He had planned to take ship to Brazil, to explore the Amazon Forest. But due to a fever he contracted in the Deep South, which was already more tropical than this Scotsman was used to, he decided to bypass the Amazon for California instead.

The redwood trees never needed a John Muir more than the Amazon Forest needs a John Muir now. Every day, 144,000 acres of rainforest are cut down—an area the size of Indiana each year. These rainforests are geysers of



life-giving oxygen that nourish the atmosphere of the entire planet. Once they're cleared, they can't grow back, and in most cases the soil turns to desert. For a few years, though, wealthy men can become wealthier by grazing cattle on the ruins—cattle to supply cheap beef for pet food and fast-food restaurants. Turning rainforests into hamburgers is an even more insane waste than turning redwoods into grape-stakes.

Henry Ford was the first to propose the eradication of the Amazon—so that rubber tree plantations could supply tires for his automobile assembly lines. But the technology did not then exist to effect such vast destruction. Today the technology does exist and is exterminating 100 acres per minute.

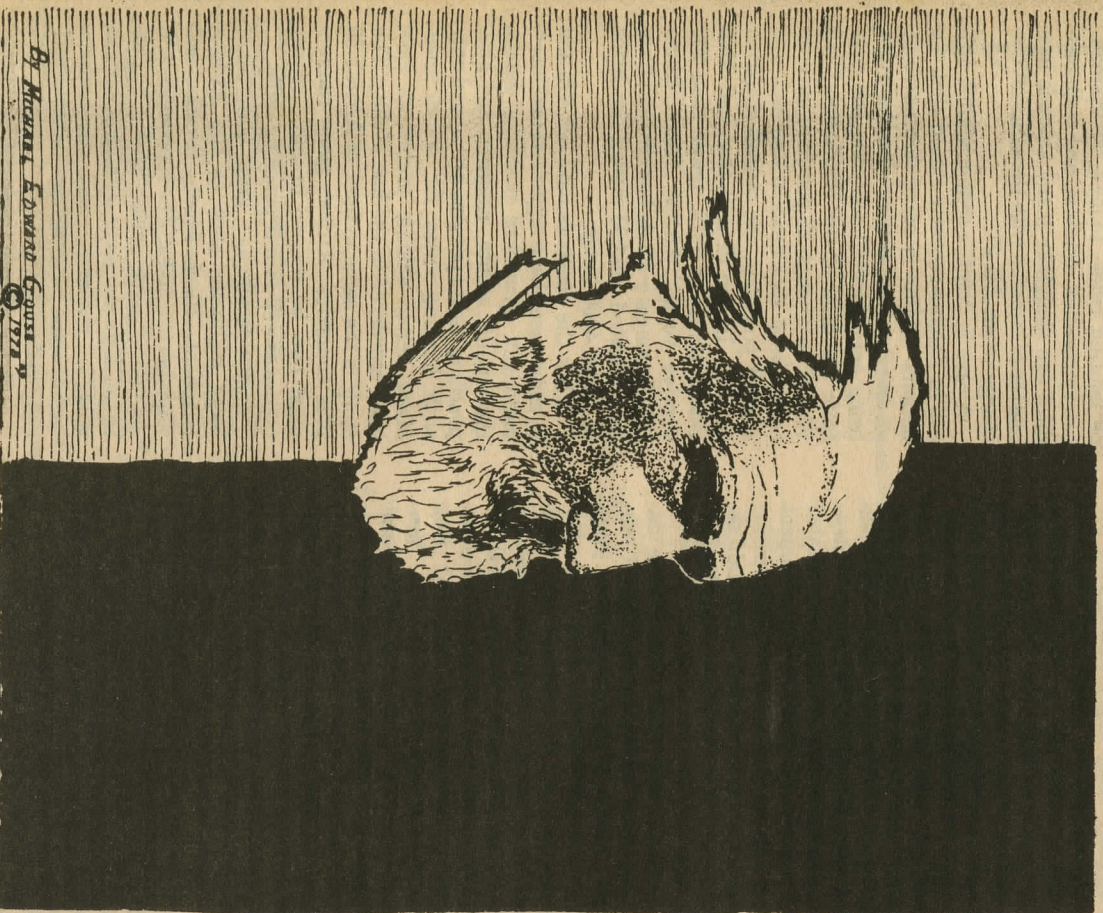
John Muir and Andrew Carnegie both came to America from Scotland in the 1840s. In the American history textbook most widely used in colleges in 1968, Carnegie receives seven page citations in the index. Muir isn't even mentioned! A good gauge of our so-called civilization. Had Muir pursued his technological rather than his naturalist tendencies, he might not have been overlooked by Bruce Catton and his co-editors in 1968.

What John Muir said about the sheep in Yosemite is even more accurate concerning the cows of the Amazon. They too are a plague of "hooved locusts." The Amazon Forest is worth more than 1000 Brazilians, just as Hetch Hetchy was worth more than 100 San Franciscos! But whereas the planet could survive the flooding of Muir's beloved Hetch Hetchy Valley, it might not survive the desertification of the Amazon.

As Muir saved the redwood trees from the sheep-herders, so someone, or ones, must save the rainforests from the hamburger-herders. A few years ago my heart sank to hear that an area of rainforest equal to the state of Pennsylvania was being wiped out annually. In the July 17, 1985, *Milwaukee Journal* I read it was an area equal to an Indiana per year. The March 31, 1986, *US News & World Report* said it was a Nebraska per year. Next year will it be a Texas or Alaska?

Earth's rainforests need all the John Muirs they can get. Let's get it down to a Rhode Island next year. And zero the year after that.

Jeff Poniewaz, poet and essayist, is the author of the highly acclaimed *Dolphin Leaping In The Milky Way* (available from E.F. books).



Logger's Diary (The Turning Point)

by Mark Gaffney

Cameron Pass, Colorado, 1977

Nov 19: High winds on the pass today. Made worse because the swath for the new highway was widened. My section now is just a narrow strip of forest unnaturally exposed. By 11 AM big trees were blowing down all around me. Too dangerous to work so I packed it in.

Nov 21: What a night! Around three I woke up in a cold sweat, shaking all over. I dreamed how the big trees got together, conspiring to rub out us cutters—one at a time. God, there's such a narrow margin of safety as it is. Like a big spruce slipped off the stump. It happened so fast there was no time to react. It just missed crushing me like a fly. I almost crapped in my pants.

By the time I got back to sleep it was starting to get light. Later, at work, I was like cold molasses all morning, watching every move, and getting almost nothing done. But by noon I was ok, back in the old groove.

Nov 22: Big storm moving in. Winter has been late this year. We've been lucky until now. The big plows worked all day to keep the road open to the Cameron Summit. Yesterday the operation over on Deadman Mountain shut down for



the winter.

Nov 25: This will be the final entry. Today was one in a million. I will tell it just as it was. For some reason I remember every detail so vividly.

It was a gray dawn and bitter cold. No more wind. Light snow was still falling as I trudged to work, saw in hand, down the line of pickup trucks. Engines idling. Muted talk from the heated cabs. No men, just fogged windshields. Smell of coffee. Tough to get going.

The logging dock was empty except for Frank, trying to start the cherry picker. I woke good morning. "God damn it's cold" is all he says, stamping his feet.

Then I turn to the left, off the road, through Friday's timber. Fresh snow, knee deep. Making trail, snaps of twigs beneath, down the clean lodgepole break to the virgin stand. I pause, alone now. Everything so different in the new snow. A camp robber bird squacks on a branch overhead. Is it a welcome or a warning? Maybe for the first time ever, I ask myself: why am I doing this? Cold creeping in. Keep moving! I check the saw. Oil and gas ok. Chain tension right. Switch ON. Throttle set. The ripstart: yank once, twice, three times. The 262 Husqvarna comes screaming to life. Shrouds of steel-blue smoke. Its shrill wail... a killing song.

First tree of the day, a granddaddy yellow pine. Sizing it up and down, I move in: quick bite of the chain, saw eating wood, huge chips, smell of pitch, wedge flies. Now the back cut, straight, momentary pause, then the shudder... tree ripping free. Looking up, I step back, standing clear.

The tople: slow at first... and, I can tell, right where I wanted it, gaining speed and momentum slowly, steadily, the final rush to earth. Snow and branches flying.

All done in a few brief seconds and so unthinking, like Jack the logger at the Town Pump last weekend. God was he ever plastered. His rank answer swept aside philosophy: "Loggin' ain't for pussies, kid" he said just before he barked all over the bar. What a clod!

Coyote at the Movies

by Tim McNulty

We've all seen it before — Weyerhaeuser, Georgia Pacific, Simpson Timber, Crown — the same forestry promo film, rundown of the industry from forest tree to suburb box; but when Coyote got hold of the lost film can, and took a look at the end of the reel, he knew immediately how to run it, and invited all his friends.

So — the finished tract houses and tormented lawns and shrubs, that so upset and displaced all the animals there, became the beginning.

"Here we are," said Coyote, and all agreed.

But suddenly there appeared a crew of human workers who carefully and quickly began taking the houses down — shingle by board by window by door, and loading the pieces into trucks. In a flash the trucks had delivered the lumber to a great lodge Coyote told them was the lodge of Many Healing Wheels, told them he'd been there himself at night and seen it all. Inside, the great wheels, with teeth sharper than Beaver's, spin all the boards back into logs again. No one had ever seen anything like this. (Even Coyote was taken aback at the sight.) And in awe they watched the logs be carried by huge machines larger than elephants and loaded onto long trucks which—driving backward so the trees could steer them to exactly where they wanted to be—carried them through many small towns far into the mountains on special roads built just for them. It was such a wonderful sight even the Old Man himself had to smile. All those old trees going back home.



THIS ISSUE: PAGANISM

PAGANISM, NATURE, AND DEEP ECOLOGY

by Alan R. Drengson

If we accept current hypotheses about human origins, we must acknowledge that humans lived for a long time without the benefit of what we now call science. Our distant ancestors did not live in cities or villages, but in the wilderness. Not long ago the rural village was the main home for most people.

The cultures that existed before the rise of agriculture tended to be nomadic. They had neither urban culture nor writing. They had a different sense of time and history than what developed after the literate revolution. Human religions tend to vary in form depending on the technology practices of their social context. Primitivism, as a form of religion that is Nature-oriented, is how we might refer to the religions of humans prior to the agricultural and literate revolutions. By 'primitive' (or 'primal') we do not mean unsophisticated or crude, but original, first or initial.

The word 'pagan' came into use in the Roman world in Christian times to refer to the religions of those who were not Christian "soldiers." 'Pagan' meant a peasant, a country dweller, one who had not heard and taken to heart the "word" of Christ. Although it sprouted in a context of tribal, agrarian religions, Christianity took root in the West in the urban centers of the civilization. Thus, it tended to associate itself with the literate traditions and texts. In the western cities, it supplanted the older Greek and Roman polytheisms. It was with these that it largely came into conflict, and it was these to which the term 'pagan' was first applied. Hence, 'pagan' meant someone who was not Jewish or Christian, and who continued to practice the rites of the old polytheistic religions and the pre-Christian, agricultural societies; but it also began to be applied to the

Nature religions of nonagricultural peoples.

The polytheistic, pagan religions of both the Greeks and the Romans had earlier, non-literate origins. They went back to the religions of the hunter-gatherers, the tribal cultures of the primal (or first) peoples, which preceded the rise of agriculture and urban civilization.

Although it attempted to eliminate paganism, Christianity has some of its own roots in various forms of paganism. Without an understanding of these pagan backgrounds and their connection to Nature, it is difficult to understand Christianity in a fully historical and philosophical sense. Christianity borrowed liberally from pagan festivals, rituals, and holidays, and it was infiltrated by certain forms of pagan religious vitality in its earliest teachings. Although they were written down in Greek, Christian texts recounted sermons and teachings delivered, for the most part, outside the cities, by a teacher named Jesus, who spent much time in the wilderness. His teachings were a further development of an older, oral tradition, upon which Judaism was based.

The Gospels are filled with positive references to Nature, and many of Jesus' stories and sayings evoke our deepest feelings for the natural world. Indeed, some interpretations of Christianity emphasize these connections, and this gives rise to the type of respect for Nature found in the poems and writings of St. Francis - patron saint of animals. In addition, those interpretations of Christianity which hold that the world is the body of Christ view the whole world as sacred. The body truly is, in this view, the temple of the Lord, and the Earth is His cathedral. The world as body of Christ doctrine has many affinities with older pantheistic, primal, Nature religions.

The elements of paganism in Christianity which most concern us here are those having to do with the older Nature religions, for it is the insights of these religions that connect Deep Ecology and the Old Ways. From an understanding of this conjunction of elements, we can get some sense of what is meant by a future or neo-primitive.

In the ancient, oral, nonagricultural religions, Nature was the primary subject of worship and source of ritual. In pagan practices were preserved complex patterns of diverse cultural elements,

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conveyed through oral traditions and active participation. Nature's patterns and meanings are pervasive, and woven through the fabric of their way of life. Each person is a source of knowledge of Nature. The perception of the natural world is holistic. It is not based on analysis or quantification. It involves a direct, firsthand experience of the apparent patterns of Nature, its course, its ongoing creative flow. Various forms

In the next issue of *Nerthus*, the relationship between Deep Ecology and science will be discussed. Although ecology itself is a science, tensions exist between Deep Ecology and the scientific world view. Are the two compatible? Are movements like John Berger's *Restoration Ecology*, with its use of engineering and scientific models of nature, the road radical environmentalism should take, or are they merely another excuse for continued management of wilderness? What are the roles of science and scientists in the environmental crisis and its solution?

Submit manuscripts to Nerthus, POB 3897, Anaheim, CA 92803.

-Christopher Manes

[*EF!* editor's note: We have a topic to suggest: "Is Deep Ecology IBM-Compatible?" There has, thus far, been little questioning of environmentalists' increasing reliance on computers. Are computers truly a boon to our preservation efforts? Are they an example of appropriate technology? Will they contribute to a decentralization of power within national political systems and/or within the environmental movement itself? Will they empower local activists? Or are complicators instead an example of dangerous high technology, which will lead to greater power for those with money, and which will render local impetuous activists impotent as information increasingly becomes accessible only via computer? Or are computers neither good nor bad, their worth to be judged based only upon how they are used?]

noted that Christianity became a religion based primarily on systems of beliefs and propositions. As such, it substituted secondhand knowledge for firsthand experience. During certain periods, Christian society was dominated by textual interpretations and disputations. As it developed in Europe, it was a religion of the book and cathedral, not one of the plain and grove. The older Greek and Roman polytheisms were religions of the grove and field, agricultural or agrarian Nature religions that were descendants of the Old Ways of hunting and gathering cultures. The preoccupation with cathedral and text as opposed to Nature, and the rift between city and country, were sources of conflict between Christians and pagans.

Early Christian doctrine was powerfully influenced by philosophies that had their ultimate source in the earlier hunting and gathering cults. However, mainstream Christianity turned away from the implications of embodied life as celebrated by the primal religions. Instead, it emphasized disembodied existence, the glory of the spirit alone. Christianity was directly influenced by Gnosticism, and Gnosticism was formed from the spirit/body two-world ontology of Neo-Pythagoreanism and Neo-Platonism. Earlier Pythagoreanism went back through the Orphic cults, thence to the shamanism of hunting and

About Nerthus

With this issue of *Earth First!*, we begin a new semi-regular supplement entitled *Nerthus*. The purpose of *Nerthus* is to bring together in one forum various opinions on topics of interest to the radical environmental movement. By concentrating on one theme at a time, *Nerthus* will help give an overview of the approaches the *EF!* readership is bringing to the project called Deep Ecology. Appropriately, then, our inaugural issue deals with paganism, which might be termed the first form of Deep Ecology. I thank Professor Drengson, Fridjon Stephansson, and Cecelia Ostrow for their contributions; the many other people whose manuscripts we could not use due to lack of space; and the folks at the *EF!* *Journal* who made *Nerthus* possible. We welcome suggestions on topics you would like to see discussed in this format, and we hope you'll contribute to a lively debate by submitting thoughtful manuscripts.



PAGANISM, NATURE, AND DEEP ECOLOGY

Continued from page 19

gathering primal religions. For the Gnostics, that which is of the body is mixed with delusions; it is temporary, and not of fundamental importance.

It is doubtful that this dualism was any more than conceptual and expository for Pythagoras. It was not, in other words, a deep ontological divide, but was used for purposes of spiritual cultivation. Unfortunately, over time dualistic ontology prevailed, and it was this which influenced the development of early Christianity through Gnosticism. Christianity, in departure from the Gospels, came to deprecate the body and things associated with it, such as this world. Christian attitudes toward human sexuality, Nature, paganism, and the Earth, were all influenced by this spirit/matter dualism. Major forms of Christianity in time became a religion of the other world. The pathologies of such other-worldliness are well-known, and though it is important at a certain stage in one's development to be able to distinguish between mind and body, spirit and matter, it is also important not to turn this into an ontological gulf that depreciates the embodied life.

It is worth noting that most of the major religions arose about the same time. When we say "major religions" we refer to Christianity, Hinduism, Judaism, Buddhism, Confucianism and to the other religions of civilizations which are large and complex organizations. One of the dominant characteristics of these religions is that they have *soteriological* (salvational) structures. A *soteriological* structure presents a diagnosis, prognosis and therapy for the ills of the human condition. For example, Christianity and Buddhism describe the human condition as fallen or unenlightened. This is state of sin or *samsara* from which we want to be released. (Here the problem of evil or of *dukkha* is also addressed.) There is a higher, perfect state (kingdom of heaven, or *nirvana*), and it is possible for humans to reach it. Both religions offer practices which will enable the person to purify or perfect the self so as to realize a state of bliss, completion and resolution of life's fundamental anxieties. In the major religions, then, humans are seen

We find nothing like these soteriological structures in paganism. Primal pagans accept the world as it is, and try to align themselves with it. There is not an ideal state to which Nature will be called in the future. Nature is already perfect as it is.

as living in a state of disharmony and imperfection, and there is something they can do to transcend this state.

We find nothing like these soteriological structures in paganism. Primal pagans accept the world as it is, and try to align themselves with it. There is not an ideal state to which Nature will be called in the future. Nature is already perfect as it is. The aim of pagan religions is to continue and to have the Earth continue. The pagan finds completion and meaning through participation in this world. Thus, at its best, primal paganism is a highly adaptive religious, ecological practice.

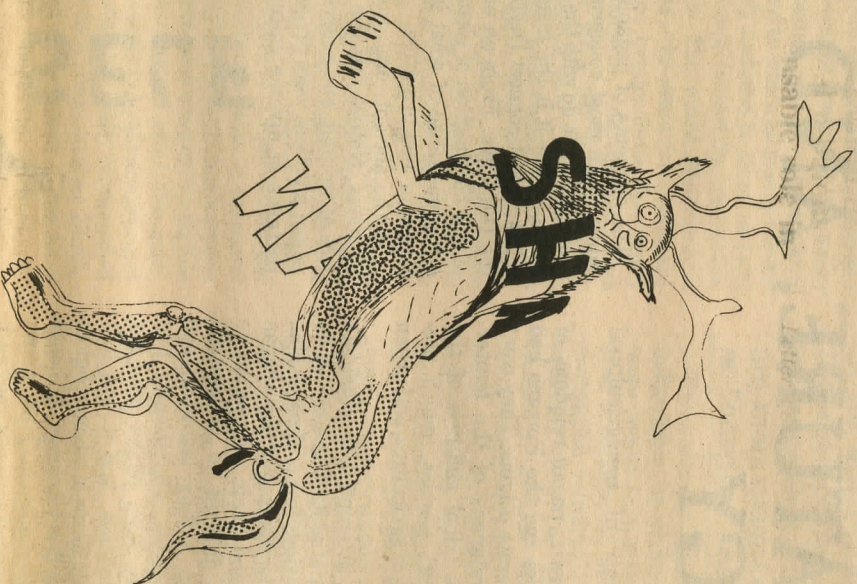
To be sure, there are forms of Buddhism and Christianity in which it is said that our principal problems are caused by ignorance of our own true nature, and so an ignorance of Nature. Zen Buddhism was strongly influenced by ancient Taoism, and in Japan by Shintoism, and these both go back to the shamanistic paganism of hunting-gathering cultures. In them, Nature's way is seen as *the Way*. In Taoism, one does not strive to follow Nature. On the contrary, striving will put one in conflict with It. Nature does not strive. Yet It is bountiful. Going with the flow of Nature is not a matter of calculation but of holistic responsiveness. This should not be understood as quietistic mysticism — which is how it has often been inter-

preted — but as a practical understanding of and adaptation to the natural world. If an understanding of this conjunction of elements, we can get some sense of what is meant by a future or neo-primitive.

The primal Nature religions were a central part of human life for thousands of years prior to the rise of agricultural, urban society. They did not have the soteriological structures of later religions, precisely because those who dwelt in Nature did not feel dislocated, nor did they see Nature as something to transcend or control. Their stories, rituals, dancing and songs kept them tuned to the creative processes of Nature, for all that they needed to know

argued that current industrial practices, coupled with human population levels, have created a network of problems that threaten to destroy the planet. What needs to be stressed is that the failure of industrial society to value Nature as more than resource or instrument has made it impossible for it to solve its "environmental" problems without transforming itself, for these are not environmental problems, but failures of character and culture.

Many agree (e.g., Deep Ecologists, social ecologists, et al) that fundamental changes in industrial society are necessary, if we are to survive. Our survival, it is clear, depends on the continued survival of Nature wild and free. To ensure this, large wilderness areas must be preserved, for wilderness is Nature as it is in and for itself. It is, most com-



to thrive was continuously revealed by the processes of Nature within and around them. In sum, the paganism of the Old Ways was an ongoing, creative cultural process. It was not bound by texts or central authority. It was not a product of one or two minds, but of the community as a whole. It was an expression of Nature's spontaneity.

The paganism of the agricultural societies could be said to represent religions of transition. Roman and Greek polytheisms, for example, retained many of the characteristics of the primal religions, but they gradually became less participatory and more urban centered. As Christianity developed in the literate urban centers, it displaced this paganism rooted in the agricultural countryside. In more recent times, as Christianity paved the way for the development of modern science, its own desacralization of the world lent force to the conjunction of science and technology in the creation of modern industrialism, a social form almost devoid of respect for Nature. Modern industrial culture in turn not only undermined pagan cultures everywhere on Earth, it also came into conflict with Christianity. This brings us to the current situation.

Modern, Western, industrial culture, regardless of ideological or cultural contexts, is a religion of the fourth wave. In the first wave were the primal pagan religions; in the second were the pagan polytheisms of the urban agriculturalists; in the third was the urban Christianity of Western historical culture; and in the fourth is the secular religion of progress, of urban industrialism. Its ideals exclude the last vestiges of paganism, for paganism, as we have noted, has its roots in the worship of Nature. This brings us to these questions: How is paganism relevant to our current problematic, and how is Deep Ecology connected with this? Is the vision of the future primitive a vision of a new Nature religion, a new form of primal paganism?

First, our problematic. It need not be

pletely, the uncontrolled development of the world as a creative evolutionary process. In pagan Nature religions, this is a major theme: The world is an ongoing, creative process to which we must pay close attention. We come to know it by letting it speak to us, by being in it in a myriad of ways. So, be the tree, be the wolf, the flowers, and the mountains. They teach us how to live with ecological wisdom. We know these things from Native American spirituality.

In the primal religions, it was common to gain one's adult identity by spending time alone in the wilderness in fasting and purification. After a while, visions and animal helpers would appear. One's sense of identity would be extended, made more complete. This direct contact with Nature was the pagan's main source of inspiration and creativity. For primal pagans, everything in Nature is a teacher. By this approach, primal pagan cultures were able to maintain harmony with Nature for millennia.

An ecological understanding of environmental problems helps us realize that our war with Nature is ultimately a war against our own kind. Science alone cannot solve our problems, for commitment to saving the Earth and respect for Nature are not scientific; they are moral and religious. Furthermore, they require holistic understanding, and there is no science for the creation of holistic vision; this is more art than science.

Here is where Deep Ecology comes in. When we use the term "Deep Ecology" here, we refer to the philosophical approach described by George Sessions, Bill Devall, Arne Naess, and others. They have emphasized that the Deep Ecology approach acknowledges the needs for direct experience of Nature, large wilderness, recognizing the inherent value of all beings, and the need for Self-realization and maturity. Using Naess' terminology, we can say that the follower of the Deep Ecology Way prac-

tices extended self-identification. In this extended identification one not only realizes the inherent values of Nature, one realizes a much larger Self. This extension of self-identification also involves an extension of one's concerns, commitments, and political actions. This sense of extended caring was expressed well in Spinoza's observation that we are as large as our loves. Love of one's

Science alone cannot solve our problems, for commitment to saving the Earth and respect for Nature are not scientific; they are moral and religious. Furthermore, they require holistic understanding, and there is no science for the creation of holistic vision; this is more art than science.

self, to be complete, must be love of others and the Earth. An understanding of this love opens the way to a rapprochement between the Christian teachings of the Sermon on the Mount and the respect for Nature at the heart of primal paganism. It also allows us to see how other religions, such as Buddhism and Hinduism, can enter into this enlarged ecosophic dialogue. Deep Ecology provides a philosophical framework that allows the gathering of these diverse elements together in a coherent way relevant to our contemporary world.

Future primitivism involves the re-emergence of the primal Nature religions, not as a refuge from contemporary responsibilities, but as part of a new, more vital culture involving a synthesis of the deep ecological elements of our traditions with new forms of technology practice and self-cultivation that enable the modern urban human to reconnect with the body and Nature. Deep Ecology as articulated by Naess, and by Sessions and Devall in their book *Deep Ecology*, is a philosophical approach with religious dimensions. These dimensions indicate the importance of living and acting in certain ways, not just thinking a certain line. The roots of future primitivism and Deep Ecology are both in the immediate experience of Nature as a perfect, living and creative process.

The animism of paganism involves the insight (shared by Deep Ecology) that Nature is not controlled from one place, but is characterized by myriads of beings, each striving to realize itself, each expressing its vital nature spontaneously. The overall harmony of Nature is the collective result of these actions and interactions. Because humans are self-reflexive, culture-creating, language-using, intellectual animals who develop egos, they can fall out of harmony with Nature, if they become too wedded to past cultural and personal forms. If our habits and cultural forms are making us sick, we should change them; if they are making others sick, we have moral obligations to change them.

Each human, including the urbanite, has a deeper Self that can connect with the old Nature religions. Various pagan elements can surface and reassert themselves in wilderness journeys, but also in such practices as meditation and gardening. These revelations are part of the deeper ecological relations of the Self. Paganism and Deep Ecology are both centrally concerned with this ecology of Self-self. Paganism can be seen as an aesthetic, religious process: Deep Ecology as a philosophical, religious one. Saying this does not deny to either, elements of the other. The contemporary resurgence of paganism is in part an attempt to escape from current realities to an earlier time of less hazard, but it is more than that, for it is also part of Nature's reassertion of our connection with the Earth. Properly understood, it is a call back to reality, sanity and life.

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PAGANISM AS RESISTANCE

by Christoph Manes

*I do not know much about gods; but I think that the river
Is a strong brown god
T.S. Eliot*

Only a god can save us
Martin Heidegger

It probably is no coincidence that Iceland was both the last outpost of paganism in Europe, and the last bastion of resistance to the rise of European feudalism. The relationship between Iceland's religion and its independence evidently wasn't lost on the Norwegian King, St. Olaf, who schemed to Christianize the Icelanders as vigorously as he did to subjugate them. History proved his strategy effective, though it took a little longer than he had hoped – 265 years after he met a watery death at the hands of pagan Vikings unsympathetic to his church-going megalomania. Similar patterns linking primal religions to non-hierarchical, Earth-harmonious ways of life, are woven into the fabric of history, from the Ainu of the Japanese archipelago, to the Indians of the Amazon basin. In its unrelenting march across the globe, civilization consistently represents paganism as an obstacle, somehow intimately associated with independence from central power.

What did St. Olaf and the thousands of other proselytizers for civilization know that we don't? If the general goal of radical environmentalism is to resist the ever-widening control of Technological Culture over nature and human nature, we should examine civilization's perception of paganism to see if it holds any knowledge we can use strategically. In an untheatized way, we can already see a connection. The rise of radical environmentalism and neopaganism occurred almost simultaneously, no doubt in response to the same concerns over the desacralization of Earth that modern industrial culture represents. Coincidentally, the official "rebirth" of paganism in Iceland, under the auspices of Sveinbjorn Beinteinsson, took place in 1972, the same year the Norwegian thinker, Arne Naess, wrote his historic article laying out the concept of Deep Ecology. (St. Olaf would turn in his grave, if he had one.) The large number of neopagans in the radical environmental movement confirms the fact that people involved in the struggle against accumulated power sense an affinity between Deep Ecology and "The Old Ways," as Gary Snyder calls primal religions. The purpose of this article is to thematize that affinity. In particular, I want to consider what paganism offers in resisting the way power works in today's hierarchical society, not only in terms of philosophy, but in actual social practice.

'Paganism' itself is too broad a term, including as it does not only the animism of hunter-gatherer tribes, but the rather stuffy polytheism of agricultural states like Egypt, Greece and Rome – which proved all too compatible with centralized power. For the former, then, I reserve the term 'primalism', meaning the entire religious complex of preagricultural peoples, including animism, animatism, shamanism, and ancestry worship. For what Professor Dreyson calls "third wave" religions (see his accompanying article), i.e., Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism, Christianity, and Islam, I'll use the term 'ethical religions'. This is meant to emphasize the fact that all these religions concentrate on humanity's ethical nature. They all concern

By converting the world into values, the ethical religions play an indispensable role in the way power relations work in hierarchical societies. In the discourse of civilization, the projects of hierarchical states are validated in terms of value, so that the real action of these projects – the accumulation and spread of power – disappears from view in the shimmer of ethics.

themselves with generating "moral" or "right" behavior, and create institutions to encourage or enforce that end: monasteries, churches, schools, courts. I realize this is a reduction. Certainly some ethical religions, such as Buddhism, have proved less serviceable to the accumulation of power than others. Moreover, there are different forms of each of these religions: Meister Eckhart's Christianity is quite unlike Jerry Falwell's. Nonetheless, taken as a whole, over a long historical process, the ethical religions have been and remain the *vectors* of civilization and its power.

To see how civilization makes use of religion, therefore, we begin with the ethical religions. The most obvious way in which they are implicated in the power relations of organized societies is through the support their cosmologies give to civilization's values. Even a brief look at these cosmologies indicates that they all represent the universe as a hierarchy – if not in actual physical terms as in Buddhism. The universe has an order, proclaim the ethical religions, and humans can discover it through revelation or self-examination. By their content, then, ethical religions lend metaphysical credence to the "orderliness" of civilization and its power

works, which has nothing to do with commodity exchanges and traffic lights. When spring returns, for example, we hardly notice, because the artificiality of our lives hides our connection with the seasons. In ritual, however, we can see this connection again.

There is great misunderstanding about rituals and what they honor. Our ancestors associated the progress of nature and human life with particular dieties. During Winter Nights (October 11-17 in the old Icelandic calendar), they performed rituals in honor of Frey and the *disir* (female fertility spirits) by pouring mead on the ground. I do this today. But to science, these divinities do not exist and therefore the ritual is meaningless, or at best merely psychologically gratifying. If the gods were what science, in a popularized, debased fashion, conceived them to be—imaginary oversized human figures living off in heaven – it would be correct. But this characterization of divinity is not what we honor. Obviously, in order to understand and talk about the gods, we use human terms and imagery, but they refer to the forces working in nature

relations, providing it with a universal analogue to its various historical forms.

But beyond the specific details of cosmology, the very attempt to represent the world totally in terms of some principle of order fixes the world in a valueational framework. The values may vary with the particular religion – so that Christianity, Judaism, and Islam see the world as the expression of God's goodness, tainted by its contrary, sin; while Hinduism distinguishes *Atman*, the divine within man, from the illusory reality around him; and Buddhism emphasizes the all-encompassing effects of desire, and their relinquishment through *nirvana*. In the very process of valuation, however, regardless of the form it takes, a problematical relationship between humanity and nature is created, which is intimately associated with civilization. As Heidegger says in his *Letter on Humanism*: [*Precisely through the characterization of something as "a value," what is so valued is robbed of its worth. That is to say, by the assessment of something as a value what is valued is admitted only as an object for man's estimation. But what a thing is in its Being is not exhausted by its being an object.*]

By converting the world into values, the ethical religions play an indispensable role in the way power relations work in hierarchical societies. In the discourse of civilization, the projects of hierarchical states are validated in terms of value, so that the real action of these projects – the accumulation and spread of power – disappears from view in the shimmer of ethics. To give an example, sexual behavior became a locus of values in the early stages of organized society. A biological act was transformed into a social means of regulating human bodies (what Michel Foucault calls "bio-power"), through the promotion of such values as increasing population, the economic productivity of the nuclear family, or in more recent times the industry of pleasure – as supported by increased consumption. The particular values avert of fundamental importance and critical thinking need not – indeed, should not – take them seriously. What is important is the fact that civilization relies on a "totalization" of value; that is, values represented as universally applicable – to everyone, everywhere, at all times. Through totalized values, organized societies have at their command a medium in which to propagate the kind of human behavior upon which they depend. Whether that means plowing a field, working in a factory, or dropping an atomic bomb, the discourse of civilization can find an alibi in values – such as God's commandments, "progress," or humanism in its traditional or more arabesque forms

(and therefore in human existence). Modern science confuses a description of natural processes for an understanding of them. No matter how much one describes nature, one cannot isolate the forces that make the process coherent. This is what ritual celebrates, and this celebration clarifies our connection to nature in a way scientific knowledge cannot.

There is nothing supernatural or occult about this (though Asatru and other nature-based religions have traditions of acquiring transcendental knowledge). It is natural to be aware of one's connection with the forces of nature. We had to go out of our way to forget this connection. During pagan rituals, we become natural by addressing ourselves to the way things really are. Only abnormal people don't take part in such rituals, caught up as they are in the rituals of modern society, honoring the machine and the artificial constraints of today's super governments.

Science has a problem with the idea of "natural" man. It states that man has no essence, but is merely a sociological cipher, infinitely adaptable to his surroundings, like quicksilver. Yet, we

(e.g., Murray Bookchin's "social ecology" and its apologetics for civilization's power structure in such giddy definitions of man as "natural evolution knowing itself").

We tend to think of power only in terms of its ability to repress behavior. The king's army puts down an insurrection, the police arrest a criminal, a principal expels a student – this is tangible power. But, as Foucault has so convincingly argued (in *Discipline and Punishment* particularly), the power of organized societies is also *generative*. It causes people to act in certain ways, not only by the limited means of coercion, but by creating a field in which such actions are "just," "moral," "good," "civilized." Values envelop the members of organized societies, and act as alibis for the accumulation of power, which defines civilization.

I'm suggesting that the ethical religions are more than just a convenient repository of metaphysical concepts and images that civilization draws on; they are, in their axiological structures, creations of civilization to be used as alibis for the accumulation of power. Some of these alibis are painfully obvious today. The agrarian states, for instance, adapted late pagan theogony into the concept of the divine origin of kings. When Christianity made supernatural copulation disreputable, feudalism used Christian doctrine to construct the divine right of kings. The historical alibis are endless, but once their mythological source falls into desuetude, we can discern a singular process occurring all along: organized societies using values to accumulate and augment power.

The situation becomes confusing when new, more efficient forms of social domination develop new, more efficient alibis, such as nationalism or the Enlightenment concept of "the natural rights of Man." The result is that the ethical religions momentarily take on the role of opposing the further enveloping of nature and human nature in civilization's power. A complexity also arises in the fact that some, if not most, of the myths that displaced the ethical religions still act as alibis for power today. Therefore, the many thinkers who have analyzed the role of religion since the 17th century find themselves reconstructing history according to a universe of discourse surrounding these prevailing myths. The gradual eclipse of religion in the waxing power of science is represented as "progress" in actuality (by traditional humanists), or *in posse* (by Marxist historians). Even Max Scheler, whose description of science as *Herrschaftswissen* – "knowledge for the sake of domination" – influenced Heidegger and initiated the questioning of scientific neutrality, still saw the rise

continued on page 22



know that in the dim past, people of every tribe took part in rituals to nature. Moreover, the force of ritual existence lives on today, disguised under officially sanctioned holidays. We celebrate Christmas in December, but only because the pagans who were converted to Christianity refused to give up their native festival of *jol* (Yule), celebrating the return of the lengthening of days by bringing evergreens into the house, lighting a special fire, giving gifts – all the rituals that live on today.

Fridjon Stephansson is an Icelandic gothi (priest) of Asatru, the indigenous, shamanistic religion of Northern Europe, also called Odinism.

THE IMPORTANCE OF RITUAL

by Fridjon Stephansson

I am a *gothi* of *Asatru*, the original religion of my ancestors who roamed the Scandinavian peninsula for thousands of years, causing trouble and generally having a good time before the coming of Christianity. Because of this, I participate in many rituals, some which celebrate the progress of the seasons, others the progress of human life: birth, landtaking, marriage, death. In our modern world, with its reliance on scientific knowledge, many consider these rituals silly and superstitious. Yet these same people participate in their own curious rituals – watching the evening news on TV, driving to work, having medical examinations. Such rituals are silly in a deeper, more harmful way (and as to being superstitious, what else would you call going to see a doctor?).

The rituals of Asatru (and of all the ancient religions based on nature) remind us of Reality, a reality that is often obscured by science and the distracting rituals of modern society. In our distracted consciousness, we become oblivious to the way the world really

PAGANISM AS RESISTANCE

Continued from page 21

of modernity as a radical shift away from the relatively benign religious values of the Middle Ages. This stance has introduced itself into the environmental debate in the form of arguments for Christian stewardship, whose advocates (followers of Teilhard de Chardin, Wendell Berry) claim it to be the answer to the scientific reductionism destroying the environment. (And perhaps it is — what it isn't, however, is an answer to the general power relations of civilization, which have other ways of destroying the environment besides science: the sublimine Christian metaphysics of medieval feudalism, for example.) To "explain" the declining fortunes of ethical religions in the last three centuries, there is no need to delve into the teleologies of "progress," the dialectics of history, or the rising tide of nihilism — one merely has to look at the surface of events to see the operation of power finding more complete methods of domination. We might reverse Scheler and characterize civilization as *wissen-produzierende Herrschaft* — domination that produces knowledge — whether scientific or religious is hardly decisive.

Ethical religions may be able to resist some forms of power accumulation threatening the environment, especially those associated with the modern myths that displaced the central role of religion. But ethical religions can never offer resistance to civilization as a whole, because they count among its many children — more beautiful, perhaps, than the dreary scientific offspring that dismembered them, but kindred nonetheless.

(This doesn't in any way suggest that people who practice ethical religions don't fit into the radical environmental movement. A Deep Ecology perspective can arise from many sources, as Devall and Sessions explain in their book, *Deep Ecology*. Ultimately, resistance is a personal commitment related to action, not ideology.)

NATURAL

by Cecelia Ostrow

The primary fact of natural consciousness is that everything is alive. Everything is conscious, intelligent, and unique. When you are in this consciousness you are in the natural world. Natural consciousness perceives the world in a way diametrically opposite to nearly everything we have learned in our "civilized" world. In the urban world that our people have created out of a consciousness alienated from nature, most things appear dead, expendable. I will call this world, the "rational" world, as opposed to the world of nature. In the rational world, most events are believed to be trivial functions which lead to a few "significant" experiences. In the natural world every event and every being is significant.

You have to go to a wilderness to encounter the depth of the mind of nature. Go to the wildest place you can find. Go alone. Groups of people bring the city with them when they go to the forest, talking of other places, other times.

Go to the same place many times. I once thought that animals just roamed around out there, that you could plunk a deer, say, down anywhere in the woods and it would do fine. Then I noticed that I almost always saw the same animal in the same place at the same time of day. Animals have their *homes* in places that they know. In the same way, it's important for us to establish "spiritual homes" in wild places. After spending time in a place, you know the individual trees and other plants of the place. You begin to feel how the plants *feel*.

When you enter a world filled with intelligent beings, some of them will be drawn to communicate with you and to be your friends. Everything in the world is always speaking, just as our bodies are always broadcasting mes-

Civilization uses religion. But what is the reason for its antagonism toward primalism? Simply put, organized societies have never succeeded in using primal religions to accumulate power. In fact, as Professor Drenegson notes, the elements of primalism that live on in polytheistic paganism and ethical religions act as loci of resistance within those religions, emerging from time to time, for example, in the writings of Meister Eckhart and St. Francis.

We can distinguish a number of general characteristics of primalism that retard its assimilation into hierarchical societies. Again, within the broad range of primal religions, there are probably exceptions to these characteristics; but on the whole they apply.

1. *The world is alive.* Primalism generally conceives of a world spirit, under numerous names, which is the origin of all things and to which all things return. This not only includes humans and animals, but stones, waterfalls, mountains, and so forth. The world, therefore, is a community; the same force that animates people brings forth the cherry tree, the scorpion, and the cliff. This corresponds with our *factual* knowledge of biology, geology, and cosmology, — a knowledge which unfortunately has been assimilated into the valuational framework of civilization's myths. In the observation of nature, there is not one scrap of evidence that humankind is any more unique or important or "creative" than lichen (unless of course one defines these concepts tendentially). This view of the world is unserviceable to civilizations need to totalized values.

2. *Time is cyclical.* In particular, the world doesn't have a *telos*, a universal goal governing everything that happens (or at least such a *telos* is not intelligible to us). Even if, as is often the case, primal myths include a catastrophic end to the world, this is usually represented as a prelude to a reconstituted Earth, beginning the cycle again. (This kind of myth bears a striking similarity to

the Big Bang/Closed Universe theory, which has received so much scientific attention recently.) Primalism, then, doesn't supply a universal principle that organized society can use as an alibi for its projects.

3. *This life is more important than the next.* The field of comparative religion traditionally views primalism as "undeveloped" because its mythic narratives give only the vaguest portrayals of the afterlife. This misses the point: primal peoples usually aren't very interested in life after death. This life is sufficiently full to hold their attention. Elaborate concepts of the afterlife seem to be the product of societies under the influence of groups whose concentrated power and abstracted, specialized way of life generate speculation about their souls' ultimate fate, as part of their obsessive desire to transcend nature. The Egyptian aristocracy is a case in point, with its ludicrous monuments to death.

In the observation of nature, there is not one scrap of evidence that humankind is any more unique or important or "creative" than lichen.

These aspects of primalism render it indigestible to organized power. But more importantly, primalism avoids the kind of totalization of the world which civilization requires. Value in primal religions (e.g., as presented in the *Haamamal*, an Old Norse shamanistic text) doesn't pretend to be universal truth that should envelop every individual at all times. Killing causes strife, but sometimes is necessary. Stealing is bad, but some people deserve to be plundered. Adultery usually causes problems, but it won't consign anyone to hell. In other words, the values of primal peoples usually present themselves only as observations of what often happens to men and women trying to get along in this contingent world, not as metaphysical injunctions. This is, no doubt, one of the reasons primal peoples never felt the urge to proselytize as those of ethical religions do.

Finally, the structure of primalism is non-hierarchical, non-authoritarian. Religious institutions either do not exist

CONSCIOUSNESS

sages. We "read" people's "body language" to understand their true meaning or intent, which may have nothing to do with the words they speak. True communication among humans is carried on at the psychic and physical levels. It is the same with all beings.

A relationship between a human and a nonhuman is conducted in the same way as a relationship between two humans, except that the nonhuman does not say human words. Words are often barriers to communication, because each of us gives personal connotations to words which may not be shared by the person with whom we are trying to communicate. In interspecies communication, when you pick up the thought of a natural being your natural consciousness translates the thought into your personal, idiomatic language so you can understand.

In the wild place you visit for your spiritual home, choose an area small enough that you can hold it all in your mind at one time. For example, I have been drawn this year to establish a spiritual home in the lower part of Eagle Creek Canyon, in the Columbia Gorge, near Portland, Oregon. When I am there, I feel a focused, powerful energy from the basalt cliffs there.

Let your intuition guide you to the natural beings in your spiritual home who have something to communicate to you, where you can feel their energy the strongest. I am usually drawn to the oldest beings in a place — the oldest trees, dead snags, rocks or streams. They have been there the longest, and they are not so caught up in the process of growing and surviving as the younger beings are.

CROSSING THE LINE: It is sometimes difficult to get your mind out of the city and to focus it on the here-and-now of natural life — that is, to get it to cross from the rational into the natural world. Crossing that threshold may

take time. Many people become bored or uneasy after a short time in the woods because they are not able to enter the natural world. The more times you establish contact with the natural world, the easier it will be to cross over. The following suggestions may help:

1. Allow yourself the time you need to relax and to slip into a natural consciousness. Avoid making plans for your time in the wild place. Don't expect too much of yourself. Be grateful for whatever you receive.
2. Notice the rhythms of the water, wind, rocks, plants. Notice that they each have a different kind of life.
3. Drink the water if you can. Water from every creek tastes different. Drinking the water of a place is a sacrament, one of the first ways of "becoming one with" that place. Notice the intelligence of the water.

In the city we spend a lot of energy blocking things out — noise, ugliness, trash. In the wilderness, we must learn to do the opposite. Becoming sensitive to the movements and moods of the plants, to the interlocking rhythms of everything around you, is the key to entering the natural world.

How do you know whether or not the thoughts you receive are true? In grappling with this question, I ask myself: how does the information feel? Does it enlarge my understanding of the world? Later I ask: did I receive added information on later journeys into nature to support the initial communication? is believing these new things helping me?

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or are limited in authority. They are rarely involved in regulating behavior. Shamans, witch doctors, priestesses, sibyls are invested with a certain amount of power, but generally it is negative and discontinuous, repressing rather than producing certain activities. These religious figures aren't leaders in the sense of possessing and enforcing a continuous regime of power over the community. Even in their roles as "wise-men," these figures hold only a discontinuous power, for their knowledge comes into play only in certain unusual circumstances, such as famine or plague. In contrast, the wise-man or guru or master of the ethical religions totally envelops those who seek his knowledge. It is another example of organized power, as the incredible behavior it generates (asceticism, self-mutilation, abstinence) should suggest.

Primalism has demonstrated its historical incompatibility with the forms of power that have plundered Earth. Does it offer, however, a viable opposition to civilizations present form: Technological Culture. Obviously, a primalism reconstructed from scholarly knowledge is not the same as the primalism that inhabited the natural world. But perhaps a *future primalism* can assist in the rehabilitation of that world.

First, on the large scale, the experience of space, time, and value in primalism is as valid today as it was for our ancestors. If Deep Ecology is to articulate a new vision of the world — one that is not another totalization easily converted into an alibi for power — then the fact that civilization rejected primalism suggests that its world view, its localized ethics is a good place to look for a model. Ideas like the Gaiá hypothesis and bioregionalism seem to be steps in that direction.

Second, primalism also seems to resist Technological Culture on the personal level. The practice of primal rituals is *subversive*. This is suggested negatively by the hostile response it elicits from privileged speakers of hierarchical power, such as ministers and scientists. And positively, primal rituals screen out the "techniques of the self" (to use Foucault's phrase) with which Technological Culture envelops us — psychotherapy, improvement of productivity, consumerism. Rituals have no "purpose," if we mean this in a technological, economic sense. But in their attentiveness to natural cycles, to biological space, to localized values (the rising of the sun over *this* place, the birth of *this* child, the coming of *this* spring), they nullify the regime of totalized experience.

One must be careful, of course, in offering answers to the environmental crisis rather than action, insofar as such answers can help fuel the totalization of the world that civilization uses to keep intact the "circuitry" of power — among institutions, fields of knowledge, and techniques of the self — responsible for 10,000 years of environmental abuse: manifested as agricultural states, feudalism, capitalism, socialism; as medical science, humanism, "social ecology." If by resisting civilization's power relations, intellectually and physically, we can short out that circuitry, we will need no answers. As an open form, useful in exposing civilization's alibis and undermining the techniques of the self which Technological Culture encourages, primalism has the potential to assist radical environmentalism in forging this ethics of resistance.

Christoph Mooney, a regular contributor to EFL, has an article appearing in the next issue of Environmental Ethics.

A Note on the Name 'Nerthus'

Nerthus was the name under which the indigenous, pagan tribes of Central and Northern Europe worshipped Mother Earth. According to the Roman historian Tacitus (1st century CE), when her image was drawn about the land in a sacred chariot, days of rejoicing followed and no one took up arms or practiced war. Our publication is undertaken in the same spirit as this joyous procession to the Earth Goddess.

Roselle . . .

Continued from page 14

the last disappearing bands of indigenous peoples fortunate enough to live in the more remote and unspoiled parts of this ravaged planet. It is an orally codified, highly specialized and extremely sophisticated legal system. It is also effective and just. The highest penalty for any crime under this system is banishment from the tribe or band. Imprisonment is unheard of as a means of punishment, yet societies that use this time-honored system have extremely low crime rates by our standards. It also respects the Earth and non-human life.

Next we have *post-Pleistocene* or modern law, sometimes referred to as "the white man's law" or the "system." It doesn't matter if you go back to Hammurabi, Plato, Cicero, Confucius, the Magna Charta, Thomas Jefferson or John Mitchell. It is the law of the white man over the red man, the law of the farmer and herder over the hunter-gatherer, the north over the south (or vice versa), rich over poor, possessed over dispossessed, etc. "The law," as Hunter S. Thompson once said, "isn't pretty." Modern law has been anti-earth, and oppressive even toward the humans who come under its power. It has upheld as legal many actions that have since brought great shame on what we call civilized society. Governments have carried out policies of genocide and plunder that were justified as being within the law. Later courts have judged some such actions illegal under domestic and international law.

However, modern law interpretation is not static. That legal rights for all living things are not spelled out specifically anywhere is no argument that they do not exist. Recall that Blacks and Native Americans were long denied full legal protection under the law by nearly every court in the United States, yet it was eventually decided that those courts acted illegally. In other words, the US Supreme Court did not magnanimously award Black and Native Americans rights that they did not have before. They merely recognized the rights Blacks and Native Americans had already held but which had been denied to them in other courts. The principle here is what has become known as the "evolving concept of liberty."

This principle is addressed clearly in the Ninth Amendment, where "unenumerated rights" are discussed. (Although conservatives still insist this reference is only to unenumerated states' rights, a big issue of the day, the framers undoubtedly recognized that they may have missed something in writing the Bill of Rights.) Here the framers state plainly that simply because certain rights had been enumerated and recognized as inalienable, they were not claiming that additional inalienable rights did not also exist. Rights that we enjoy today thanks to this amendment are the right to vote, the right to travel, and the much discussed right to privacy.

But the Ninth Amendment also says something else. It is an admission that the law is not, and can never be, perfect; that it is not a static concept but a dynamic process through which we seek justice. This is why the framers made the statement, "We hold these truths to be self evident." By using the words "self evident," they were stating clearly that everyone should be able to grasp the concepts contained in the document they were writing and upon which much US law is based. They were implying that just because a law has been written by Congress and signed by the President and survived the Supreme Court does not mean it is automatically legitimate. The Ninth Amendment recognizes that the law itself exists somewhere outside the institutions designed to protect it, and is not a product of those institutions. The ultimate authority on the principles of law is in the individuals who live under, or according to, the legal system in question. That is why juries are supposed to be comprised of one's peers.

Today, all international and common law recognizes the existence of a "higher law" and a community member's responsibilities toward upholding contemporary moral principles. That is why a "necessity" or "choice of evils" defense is allowed in most modern legal systems. When the system fails,



and everyone admits that it does fail occasionally, an individual has only his or her conscience to consult for guidance. If you as an individual decide to break the established law to uphold what you believe to be a higher principle, you have a right to do so, providing the crime you seek to prevent is greater than the crime you are committing, and that other legal remedies have been exhausted. You also have the right to intervene in the commission of a crime. You can even use force. Killing someone is a crime, unless you can prove beyond a reasonable doubt to a jury that it is in self defense.

When modern law speaks of rights, of course, it is speaking of human rights in the anthropocentric sense. Since most people don't extend their sense of community to include non-human life, they think it preposterous to assume that bugs have rights too. But deep ecologists — like their predecessors, the hunter-gatherers — consider themselves members of a community that includes all forms of life. Recognizing the rights of all living things can also mean accepting and experiencing the natural world as "self." This recognition is based on two key principles: first, that we are all citizens of a global biotic community, each having the same right to fulfill its unknown measure in its own smaller community; and second, that membership in a community is not meaningful if there are no rights or responsibilities. (I am assuming here that rights imply responsibilities and vice versa.) By this reasoning, non-humans are fully protected under a common, or community, law, and any action that unfairly or unnecessarily threatens other community members is illegal, whether Ed Meese or Don Hodel thinks so or not.

It has been said that an injustice to one is an injustice to all, and that no man or woman can be free until all men and women are free. But if we cannot stand alone in the universe, one species of 10-50 million, and live as human beings, then we must accept that the otherness of the natural world is just an illusion, and that freedom cannot exist on this planet until the other life forms are free from exploitation and extermination as well. It is not a question of aesthetics; it is the burning question of survival. The Shail Darter has a right to exist because its survival can be linked directly to our survival. By "our survival" I mean not merely human survival, but that of the entire community of life on Earth.

You don't have to be a flag-waving patriot to argue that the kind of land-raping occurring today is illegal under the *existing* law of the land. And we don't have to talk like granola-crunching hippies to make a strong defense for the *rights* of the natural world. Dammit, the natural world does have a *legal right to exist*, and if we don't start screaming it from every mountain top and every courtroom in the land, we could be guilty of complicity in the most horrible holocaust imaginable — the willful destruction of entire ecosystems for short-term profits.

If, as I have argued, non-humans have legal rights under modern law that have been violated, and the war against Earth is an illegal war, then what are our legal responsibilities in this regard? For this we can find some help in the Nuremberg Principles, which were adopted by the US at the Nazi war crime trials after World War II. The US, in adopting the principles, accepted them as the highest law of the land. Although there is no official mechanism for enforcement, violation of international law is a crime, and violators can be prosecuted and sentenced by a court of international justice. Enforcement is then possible through voluntary sanctions. Thus, international law is not

powerless.

Judges in this country have been reluctant to implement the Nuremberg Principles, or even allow the arguments upon which they are based into the courtroom. (How they would implement the Principles is a complex issue, but simply by allowing the necessity defense, they would allow the jury to decide for or against the Principles.) The necessity defense has been tossed out in many cases involving protesters attempting to protect old growth forests and endangered species, and expert testimony has been disallowed. Until we gain a fair trial, this defense will go largely untested. It is up to us to bring this miscarriage of justice to the attention of the public by confronting the legal system with sound legal arguments to support our claims, both inside and outside the courtroom. When we say we support direct action, we automatically bring in the legal system. While it is a mistake to get bogged down by the system to the point where the original issue is lost, the courtroom is an important forum in which to defend the rights of the natural world — especially since we're so often busted for breaking the "law."

Part II: Strategies for the New Civil Rights Movement

Today, environmental law — whether it be derived from the National Environmental Policy Act, Endangered Species Act, or other legislation, and whether it be civil or criminal — is inherently anthropocentric. This, as I stated earlier, is due solely to our legal concept of community. So the principal goal of any biocentric legal strategy is to expand that concept of community, or, as William O. Douglas argued in *Sierra Club vs. Rogers Morton*, the famous "Mineral King" lawsuit, to give "standing" to non-humans.

Standing is all-important in modern law, and is currently given only to recognized members of the community, the human members. When any case comes before the court today, the plaintiff, or the party bringing the charges of illegal conduct before the bench, must be a person with standing, and must be able to prove damages to his/her rights in order to prevail against the defendant. In a case involving the pollution of a stream by industries upstream, a human defendant would have a legitimate claim by proving that his/her drinking water was made unsafe for human consumption; or that fish were harmed, causing him/her economic hardship; or that by threatening the fish with extinction, the industries violated the Endangered Species Act, which was enacted to protect the human environment. The party is prevented from bringing suit against the polluters on behalf of the fish themselves, much less on behalf of the stream (which many people throughout the ages have seen as a living entity).

In this way, modern law sees all non-human life as property, a concept that clearly has its roots in the development of economies heavily dependent on agriculture. One need only to read Chief Seattle's great speech to see that this concept is by no means universal, and that it represents the most important difference between what I have called, for lack of better terminology, Pleistocene law and post-Pleistocene law. Modern law accepts a Biblical view of the world, in which God created the earth for man to use, whereas the older established law accepts what I consider a more rational view — that the land does not belong to the people, the people belong to the land.

Since this latter principle is fundamental to any deep ecological system of jurisprudence, we must make it central to any legal actions we take on behalf of Earth. We do not defend the Grizzly Bear, we defend the "right" of

the Grizzly Bear to live in his/her natural habitat. The Grizzly Bear is thus not the property of the Game and Fish Department, but a plaintiff, and should be listed as such on any claims against the government, or any other institution or person who infringes on his/her rights. By this reasoning, a lawsuit would not be called *Earth First! vs. Chevron Oil*, but *Ursus horribilis*, et al, vs Chevron Oil. Jerry Spence, the well-known trial lawyer (representing Silkwood, won the case vs Kerr McGee), in his original complaint against the US Forest Service and Getty Oil in the Little Granite Creek lawsuit in northwestern Wyoming, went one step farther and even listed the rocks and lichens as plaintiffs. The court, of course, ruled that they had no standing, but such decisions need to be appealed to higher courts, if only to bring our claim to the attention of the public in our attempt to establish precedents.

Some favorable precedents have already been established. Laws against animal cruelty have been an important step toward actual "animal rights," and the growing animal rights movement does see these laws as establishing legal rights for non-humans, even if in a limited sense. This right to freedom from cruel and unusual treatment must be seen as a right of the animal and not of any human party that may find such treatment offensive, however, for it to be viewed as a real step toward standing in a courtroom.

In criminal cases, where protesters are on trial for intervening in ecologically destructive acts, and seek to employ the necessity defense, these defendants must be clear on their purpose — which will hopefully be to establish "rights" for the natural world. This is difficult because jurists usually try to disallow any testimony in front of the jury that does not pertain to the particular criminal statute violated, such as trespass or obstruction. Often the prosecutor enters a motion to eliminate the necessity defense, and the judge agrees.

Most necessity defenses depend heavily on expert testimony by recognized authorities on relevant subjects. In cases involving citizens who obstructed the logging of old growth forests, experts on forestry, hydrology, and wildlife biology were prevented from testifying that there was an irreparable harm occurring which the defendants sought to stop.

However, a creative defense can be attempted in the pre-trial stage where judges are more willing to listen to evidence that they feel might prejudice a jury. While this type of defense will not likely affect the outcome of the trial, it can educate the community if the news media shows interest.

These expert witnesses should not testify exclusively about resources and economics. Whenever possible, the issues of religious freedom, interdependence, and species rights and rights of other natural entities should be raised. We should attempt to enlist high profile experts like Paul Ehrlich and Norman Myers when possible; but we should also seek testimony from philosophers like Bill Devall and Dolores LaChapelle, and medicine men and shamans like Raoni, and traditional American Indian religious leaders. We should be bold because the stakes are high. We might even bring eagle feathers and buffalo skulls and shamans' drums into the courtroom and practice our religion in the same way Christians are allowed to do.

This new civil rights movement is our only hope. National Parks, National Wildlife Refuges, and Wilderness Areas have never protected a single species from extinction. Witness the Grizzly Bear in Yellowstone National Park, the closest thing we have to sacred land in the US. We must shift the focus from land management to civil rights for all people. The tree people, rock people, deer people, grasshopper people and beyond... to its logical conclusion, the single-celled parasite people. The debate today is not between Malthus and Marx, it is between the Bible and the shaman's drum; let's not get sidetracked when we defend our rights as free people, all equal, under the creator.

The contemplative and elusive Mike Roselle is thought to have a personal stake in this crucial issue. Allegedly, he is one of the Sasquatch people.

ROUND RIVER RENDEZVOUS '88

9th Annual Round River Rendezvous - June 29 through July 4, 1988 - Kettle River Range of Northern Washington

We needed the old wolf in time to watch a fierce green fire dying in her eyes. I realized then, and have known ever since, that there was something new to me in those eyes - something known only to her and the mountain.

—Aldo Leopold

Once again the time is nearing to rekindle that smoldering fire and renew your strength among friends and cohorts! The 9th annual Round River Rendezvous will be held from June 29 (Wednesday) through July 4 (Monday), in the Kettle River Range of Northern Washington. The site will be in the Mt. Leona area of the Colville National Forest, adjacent to the Kettle Range National Recreation Trail and the Profanity/Twin Sisters roadless area.

For the folks that can refrain from running off into the backcountry of this beautiful area, not to be seen for the remainder of the Rendezvous, many events are planned. Activities will include a Council of All Beings, the Redneck Women's Caucus, bioregional caucuses, the annual EPI circle meeting, and the Sagebrush Patriots Rally. Workshops are scheduled throughout the Rendezvous, another dust raising' footstompin' maypole is being planned, and bioregional sponsored potlucks will be held most evenings. Finally, something different will be organized this year. A volleyball tournament has been planned for July 4 to introduce a little competition between bioregions. Bring your volleyballs and nets and partake of the chance to thrash an opposing bioregion on the volleyball court. Prizes will be awarded.

For those who have never been to a Round River Rendezvous, it's a time to get involved in Earth First! decision making; it's the time to learn what other EPI groups are doing, and it's the time to make contacts around your bioregion, the nation, and the world. Local groups should be thinking about upcoming events, actions, regional rendezvous... that can be planned during the bioregional caucuses, tentatively scheduled for Friday. Any bioregions that would like to host a bioregional potluck, please let the RRR committee know, at POB 5871, Tucson Arizona 85703, Attn: 88 RRR Committee. The annual EPI circle meeting, tentatively scheduled for Wednesday

Schedule of Events

(These are in addition to daily workshops, potlucks, and featured entertainment.)

Wed., June 29 (full moon)	Sat., July 2
RRR intro circle	bioregional caucuses
EPI annual circle meeting	Maypole
RRR opening/fall moon ritual	Sun., July 3
Thurs., June 30	Sagebrush Patriots Rally
Redneck Women's Caucus	Salmon feed
Fri., July 1	Mon., July 4
Council of All Beings	Volleyball tournament
	EPI/RRR closing circle meeting

afternoon, is a time to have a say about what is happening within the Earth First! movement. Workshops are a time to learn about a wide variety of topics and to meet some of the most knowledgeable people on a particular issue. Tentatively scheduled workshops include those on wolf reintroduction, grizzly, Gray Wolf and Mountain Caribou issues/habitat destruction, offshore issues, old growth protection and alternatives to "chemical" forestry, wilderness preservation and the Canadian National Parks, Deep Ecology, "Resourceism" and the illusion of controlling nature, tree sitting, Journal article writing, local group mailings and merchandising, Hanford Reactor/uranium mining, rainforest destruction, over-

grazing, and media. Folks interested in leading a workshop can contact the committee by using the cutout slip provided at the end of this article.

The RRR committee will have a greeting table to help orient people, provide information, collect donations and sell the 1988 RRR t-shirts. There will be an opening circle meeting Wednesday morning. Each subsequent morning there will be a brief circle to present the schedule for the day. Each evening there will be a circle meeting to discuss the day's activities and to bring up any problems that may have arisen. After these evening meetings, a noted speaker or musician will entertain us.

Canadian participation will be a major part of this Rendezvous. Orrie Amnos and Trudy Frisk of Kamloops, B.C. are organizing things from the Canadian side. Questions or comments can be sent to Trudy Frisk, 6009 Dallas Dr., Kamloops, B.C., Canada V2C S29.

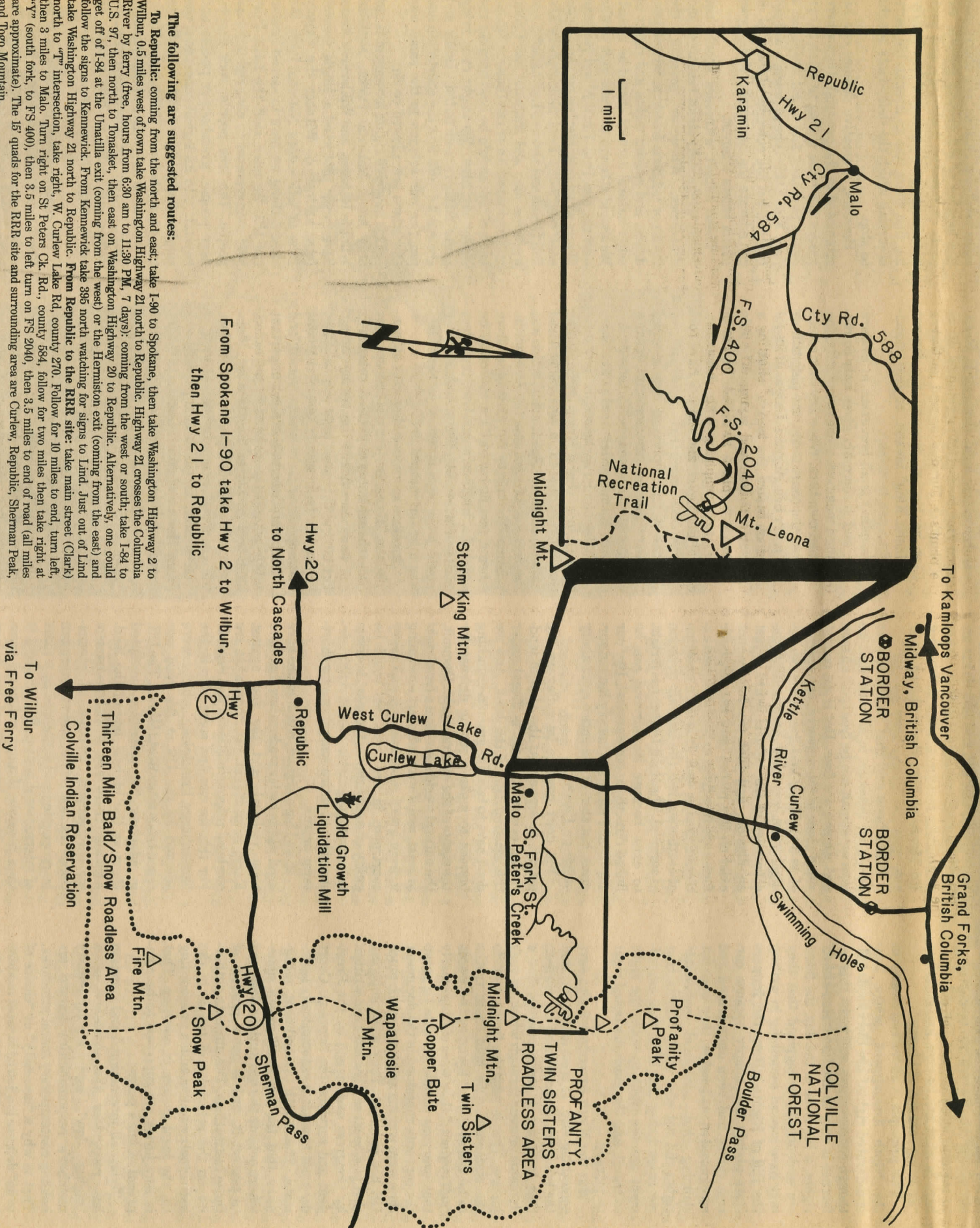
Although the committee has worked hard to avoid problems that have come up at past Rendezvous, inevitably, problems will arise. The RRR committee does not want to be a central authority. If a problem does occur, handle it in a decentralized fashion: do something about it yourself! If that does not work, then inform the RRR committee. Those problems that cannot be solved by the RRR committee and the concerned party

will be brought up at the evening circle meeting and resolved by consensus.

The RRR committee encourages all EPI groups to bring literature (newsletters, proposals, articles, leaflets etc.) and merchandise prepared by your local group. Areas will be set up for local groups to display literature and merchandise. Local group's merchandise will not be sold at the Journal merchandise table. Each group wanting to sell merchandise must make its own arrangements. Tables and tarps will be needed for these areas. Please bring such items.

Art and music are important parts of the Earth First! movement. We are fortunate to have many talented artists and musicians that keep the energy of the movement high and provide avenues through which Earth First! ideas can be passed. All musicians are encouraged to bring their instruments and join in the many jam sessions that form spontaneously. Musicians that would like to perform for the masses during the Rendezvous or at the Rally need to send a postcard (see the cutout below) to Skoal Vengeance, POB 361, Republic, Washington 99166. Only artists/activists that show Earth First!/Deep Ecology themes in their work will receive approval to display works. Since most Earth First! artists are associated with an EPI group, the RRR committee is asking each artist planning to show art to get an EPI group to sponsor the work. Work out mutually agreeable conditions where part of the artist's take will be donated to that group. These artists will display their work in the local groups' merchandise area. Artists arriving without a sponsor will be asked to find one. These conditions will also apply to musicians who wish to sell tapes not already being sold through the Journal.

Although no anonymous letters about dogs at the RRR were received by the committee this year, the consensus is



The following are suggested routes:

To Republic: coming from the north and east; take I-90 to Spokane, then take Washington Highway 2 to Wilbur, 0.5 miles west of town take Washington Highway 21 north to Republic. Highway 21 crosses the Columbia River by ferry (free, hours from 6:30 am to 11:30 PM, 7 days); coming from the west or south; take I-84 to U.S. 97, then north to Tonasket, then east on Washington Highway 20 to Republic. Alternatively, one could get off of I-84 at the Umatilla exit (coming from the west) or the Hermiston exit (coming from the east) and follow the signs to Kennewick. From Kennewick take 385 north watching for signs to Lind. Just out of Lind take Washington Highway 21 north to Republic. **From Republic to the RRR site:** take main street (Clark) north to "Y" intersection, take right, W. Curlew Lake Rd, county 270. Follow for 10 miles to end, turn left, then 3 miles to Malo. Turn right on St. Peter's Creek Rd., county 364, follow for two miles then take right at "Y" (south fork, to FS 400), then 3.5 miles to left turn on FS 2040, then 3.5 miles to end of road (all miles are approximate). The 15' quads for the RRR site and surrounding area are Curlew, Republic, Sherman Peak, and Togo Mountain.

From Spokane I-90 take Hwy 2 to Wilbur, then Hwy 21 to Republic

To Wilbur via Free Ferry



Mike, Greg, Darryl, and the Spikettes in action at the '87 Rendezvous.

Gary Schiffmiller (Southwestern) 9141, 9922
POB 8659
Santa Fe, NM 87504
(505) 455-5128

What should you bring to the RRR?

Kids are encouraged to come. Activities will be planned for them each day. If you do bring a little Earth Firster, please volunteer some time at the kids area or plan an activity for the kids. Anyone is welcome to bring items to entertain the kids. Questions or comments can be sent to Sue Coleman at POB 361, Republic, Washington 99166.

How are you getting to the RRR? If you're driving and see a hitchhiker with an RRR sign, pick them up. If you're a hitchhiker, an EFP RRR sign might get you a ride to the site. If you are driving and have room in your vehicle, please contact the national ride coordinator, your local ride coordinator or local contact. If you need a ride, contact the same people. Don't call the Tucson number! Don't wait until the last minute to make arrangements! We may need volunteers to pick up folks at airports (Spokane? Seattle?). We need more ride coordinators! To be a ride coordinator, contact Greg Wingard (see below) or your local contact. Those who have already volunteered are listed below. These folks are doing a tough thankless job, so let them know you appreciate what they are doing.

Greg Wingard (National Ride Coordinator)
18846 SE 269th
Kent, Washington 98042
(206) 324-1014, 631-3075 or 872-8200

Todd Shulke (Southern California)
POB 674
Del Mar, CA 92014
(619) 481-6734

Karen Pickett (Northern California)
POB 83
Canyon, CA 94516
(415) 849-4232

Greylock (Northeastern)
POB 836
Pittsfield, MA 01202
(413) 442-3038

Earth First! is a feeling or a spirit in each of us that tells us things are not right on this planet. We must all fight for Gata. To continue this fight, each of us needs support. This support comes from the Earth First! movement. The Round River Rendezvous is one small part of that support system.

See you in the Kettle River Range.
In wilderness is the salvation of the world. Perhaps this is the hidden meaning in the howl of the wolf, long known among mountains, but seldom perceived among men.
—Henry David Thoreau

Sagebrush Patriots Rally Participants and Workshop Leaders Registration Card.

Cut this out and send it to the address below by June 1.

Name: _____
Address: _____

Type of gig: _____
(i.e. speaker, musician, entertainer..)

Amount of time needed: _____

Preferred time: _____
(Rally or another time, if Rally, what time?)

Workshop title: _____

Length of time for the workshop: _____

Preferred day for workshop: _____

Send to: Skoal Vengeance, POB 361, Republic, Washington 99166.



By Edward Abbey

Review of FEAR AT WORK: JOB BLACKMAIL, LABOR, AND THE ENVIRONMENT, by Richard Kazis and Richard L. Grossman; the Pilgrim Press, NY, 302 pages. Available from Earth First! POB 5871, Tucson, AZ 85703 for \$12 postpaid.

This is a good book, concisely written, thoroughly documented, and to my knowledge the first and only book to deal with the subject of corporate blackmail as wielded against working people, industrial communities, and the American environmental movement.

The technique is old, simple, firmly established: whenever some branch of our industrial empire is faced with labor demands for safe and healthy working conditions, or with proposed regulations that would restrict an industry's traditional freedom to pollute the air, the water, the land, then the managers of that particular industry invariably begin making threats, sometimes subtle, sometimes plain and crude, against the livelihoods of their employees and against the welfare of the local community.

Kazis and Grossman supply many convincing examples. "In January, 1971, in one of his first acts as administrator of the new Environmental Protection Agency, William Ruckelshaus ordered the Union Carbide Company to comply with air pollution cleanup deadlines at its Marietta, Ohio, metals plant. The company announced that it could reduce the plant's sulfur dioxide and particulate emissions only by shutting down two boilers and laying off over 600 workers."

This particular blackmail attempt turned out to be a bluff. As Kazis and Grossman report, Union Carbide backed down from its layoff threats when local citizens and the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union offered strong resistance; instead of shutting down two boilers and laying off 600 workers the plant switched to low-sulfur coal, complying with pollution-control deadlines, and did not have to furlough anybody.

Another example of industrial blackmail was the supersonic transport plane, the once-famous SST. Aerospace companies, their indentured politicians — such as Henry Jackson, the Senator from Boeing — and Nixon administration officials united in promoting the project, claiming that it could "create" 200,000 new jobs and save the American aviation industry. Nevertheless the scheme was defeated by a coalition of scientists, engineers and environmentalists. The result? The money which would have been invested in the SST was invested instead in the production of the newer, more fuel-efficient planes, like the 747 jumbo jet, which have become the mainstay of Boeing's commercial fleet. Meanwhile the taxpayers of England and France have lost billions on the jointly-financed *Concorde* flying machine.

Corporate interests are seldom very subtle when they make their pitch for industrial growth at the expense of environmental safety. In testimony before the California State Energy Commission in 1979, David Packard, chairman of the Hewlett-Packard Company, tried to twist arms with the following remark:

If the Diablo Canyon [nuclear powerplant] is not brought on stream this year, our company will clearly have to re-evaluate its decision to build a major facility in Roseville . . .

At the same meeting, Robert Wilson, president of Memorex Corporation, provided the "global perspective":

If the United States continues in its infinite wisdom to strangle itself on energy problems, we'll have to go elsewhere. We need to look not only between states, but between countries.

In most cases corporate blackmail is not a bluff. Industrial interests not only play the states against one another, forcing them to compete in the effort to attract industry and thus maintain employment, but play the international game as well. The flight of American capital to overseas investments, where labor is cheap and environmental regulations weak or nil, has been going on for many years and is one of the primary causes of the prolonged economic slump in this country.

Such blackmail is effective because "employers control the jobs. Political leaders, workers, and the public do not. For this reason both the public and its elected officials are vulnerable." Whether corporations actually do move or not, their threat to do so is always credible. In addition the corporate sector has other advantages over the public — not only economic power but control of information, and the ability, through ownership of the media, to set the limits of public debate on national needs and priorities.

Kazis and Grossman demonstrate that this process of corporate domination of our economy, politics and society has been going on for a long time — for at least a century — as industrialists used their power over jobs to discipline the workforce, to oppose environmental regulations, to promote the mythology of never-ending material growth, and to buy into and thus effectively control our political institutions. As Will Rogers once said, "We Americans have the best politicians that money can buy."

But although the corporate power is awesome, it is not, our authors assure us, all-powerful. Learning from our history, we see that workers, by organizing themselves, have managed to win much of the struggle for workplace rights — shorter hours, higher wages, healthier working conditions. The environmental movement, too, during recent decades, has succeeded in placing some limits on the power of an undemocratic, centrally-managed industrialism. Grossman and Kazis show that the interests of these two movements are complementary rather than in conflict, that an awareness of mutual concerns is growing, and that if labor unions and environmental organizations begin, in the future, to support one another, to work together, then there is a good chance that our social economy can be placed under majority control, with industry forced to serve the welfare of American citizens as a whole rather than the interests of the corporate-governmental bureaucracy. What they propose, in short, is an extension of the democratic process to include the employer-employee relationship. When that happens it should be possible, they argue, to provide useful work for all and a clean, healthy, spacious human and natural environment.

A tall order. But the alternative — our drift toward the "re-industrialized" technocratic state — is much too ugly for free men and women to accept without a fight. We are faced once again with the choice that has become as old as civilization: resistance or another form of slavery.

Edward Abbey is the author of Down the River, Good News, The Monkey Wrench Gang, and other books.

Conservation Biology and the

by Mitch Friedman (C)

This article is excerpted from the book Ecosystem Conservation: a proposal for the Greater North Cascades Ecosystem, M. Friedman, Ed., which will be published this summer.

Conservation biology is a new and active branch within the science of ecology. It considers the applications of ecological theory and knowledge to conservation efforts. The development and utilization of this new discipline is a welcome advance in conservation, where biological considerations have tended to be overcome by political and economic forces, in part due to a relative lack of solid data on which to base decisions. Soule (1985) refers to conservation biology as a *crisis discipline*, because it will often have to be applied in the absence of certainty — it does not have the luxury of time that "hard science" requires.

While we may never know the exact survival requirements of species and ecosystems, we do know that our conservation efforts have been inadequate. Our nature reserves are tokens in comparison with converted habitat, and our endangered species programs deal with a tiny fraction of the species facing extinction. In tracing the causes for this crisis, and proposing remedial strategies, conservation biology hopefully will play a pivotal role in averting the biological disasters which now appear imminent.

In his description of conservation biology, Soule (1985) asserts that the field must integrate ethical norms along with its ecological postulates. Conservation efforts, like all human actions, rest on philosophical assumptions. We integrate these with the "facts" regarding what is necessary to sustain life on the planet.

We assume that more appropriate than questions of nature management are questions of human management: how can we fulfill human needs in ways that conserve the natural world? However, this chapter does not reflect the authors' views on what our ultimate conservation goals should be. It only seeks to offer useful guidelines for conserving at least a minimum of biotic diversity.

At this point, a clarification of definitions is necessary. In modern usage, the terms 'conservation' and 'preservation' are often used interchangeably (and inconsistently). For our present purposes, the definitions suggested by Frankel and Soule (1981) are useful. Preservation "provides for the maintenance of individuals or groups, but not for their evolutionary change." Conservation will "denote policies and programs for the long-term retention of natural communities under conditions which provide for the potential for continuing evolution." Frankel (1974) recognizes a *genetic estate* which must be considered in conservation efforts. Although the time for conservation action is now, the action must consider the

evolutionary potential of species and ecosystem processes into the future. Frankel introduces the concept of an "evolutionary ethic" which would ingrain this consideration in human decision-making, in much the same way that Leopold (1966) advocated a "land ethic."

Zoos, botanical gardens, and systems of small nature reserves may "preserve" species. However, only reserves large enough to not only contain functional populations of all native species, but also to allow for the perpetuation of natural processes and relationships, and genetic adaptation to the changes in these, will "conserve" species and natural diversity. This is a crucial distinction. Land management policies which seek only to preserve have value in the present context of nature — they help to "save all the parts" (Leopold 1953). But nature is a dynamic continuum within which the present is relatively insignificant.

Therefore, only policies which promote the future self-sustainability of ecosystems and their constituent species are of true conservation value. It is this distinction between short-term preservation and long-term conservation which makes clear the inadequacy — at both national and global levels — of most of today's nature reserves and environmental policies. This distinction explains why we are proposing ecosystem conservation for the Greater North Cascades Ecosystem (GNCE).

Soule and Simberloff (1986) recognize three objectives in the establishment of nature reserves: the protection of endangered, endemic, and other species of concern (this implies the protection of habitat for these species); the conservation of functioning communities; and the maintenance of biotic diversity, or the maximum number of species. I expand the last objective to include the definition of diversity contained in Wilcox (1984), which also considers the genetic diversity within species, and of the ecological functions that each species performs.

An examination of these objectives reveals an important point: Not all conservation efforts are equal. Virtually any significant human action stands to benefit certain species while harming others. But "species must be weighed, not simply counted" (Diamond 1976; also see Harris 1984). Therefore, while practices such as clearcutting may benefit an assemblage of species, often including game animals, and may even increase the total number of species in the area, we must ask if these are the species about which we are most concerned (Noss 1986). Replacing a few rare species with many common ones does not represent enhanced diversity. The third objective, then, is not simply maximizing diversity, but maximizing native diversity.

With the above objectives in mind, we must address the question of where to locate nature reserves. Areas of high

incidence of endangered and endemic species, and areas of high diversity, are good candidates for reserves (Wilcox 1984). Furthermore, it is prudent to locate reserves where they will have long-term conservation potential, secure from anthropogenic (human induced) disturbance (Soule and Simberloff 1986). This latter point has ramifications not only for site selection, but also for appropriate planning and management of the surrounding area after the reserve is established.

Guided by the above criteria, the Greater North Cascades Ecosystem appears as a good candidate for ecosystem conservation. It contains habitat and/or extant populations of several species, including the Grizzly Bear, Gray Wolf, Bald Eagle, and Peregrine Falcon, as well as the Northern Spotted Owl, which has been proposed for listing as Endangered. It also contains two plant species listed under the Endangered Species Act — Rock Willow and Thicklegume Reedgrass — and 55 plant species listed as Sensitive.

Moreover, the GNCE is the only area extant in the Northwest where a large, self-sustaining wilderness, which fulfills the unique requirements of all its species, is still possible. This statement will be supported in the remainder of this chapter, which reviews the literature of conservation biology, especially island biogeography (species to land area relationships), species conservation (criteria for minimum viable populations), and nature reserve systems.

ISLAND BIOGEOGRAPHY

Island biogeography is the discipline which studies the ecological characteristics of islands. These can be actual islands, where the land area differs radically from its surroundings (as with oceanic archipelagos and terrestrial mountaintops), or habitat patches on the mainland, such as a marsh or a pristine forest surrounded by functionally different second growth forest or agricultural land. This is because habitat islands share many of the ecological characteristics of real islands.

The first theory of island biogeography was formulated by MacArthur and Wilson (1967). They suggested that the capacity of an area to sustain species was related to the area's size and its distance from other "islands." Extinction rates are related to island size (amount of available habitat). The distance between islands affects immigration rates, although these are often higher for habitat patches than for real islands because the intervening areas may not be totally uninhabitable.

Local extinction — when a population in a particular area dies out — is a common occurrence in nature (Ehrlich et al 1980). Various local perturbations (e.g., forest fire) and demographic influences (e.g., poor breeding year, disease) can cause populations to decline to the point of extinction. The probability of extinction is greater in small areas because they support smaller populations and less habitat diversity than larger areas (Wilcox 1980; Karr '82).

Local extinctions are normally offset by recolonization from outside populations (MacArthur and Wilson 1967; Diamond and May '76; Ehrlich et al '80). Therefore, although the species assemblage (what species are actually present) in an area is continually changing, the overall number of species remains more or less constant. This number is related directly to the size of the habitat "island."

The likelihood that a species will recolonize an area in which it has become extinct is related to the distance from the area to other areas populated by that species which may act as sources of immigration (individuals dispersing from one area may settle in a different one). Therefore, the number of species present in an area is related not only to its size but also to its distance from

other similar habitats. A species cannot recolonize an area if it is physically unable to get there.

As an area is reduced in size, and/or the distance to other communities is increased, due to human activity or other causes, the number of species populating the area will "relax" from the historical value to a lower one (Diamond 1972; Miller and Harris '79; Wilcox '80; Karr '82). This means that when a habitat island, for instance a National Park surrounded by National Forest, is reduced in size (e.g., by clearcutting along Park boundaries), the number of species in that island will decrease. The empirical evidence for the relaxation effect is alarming, and makes clear the urgent need for us to reevaluate our conservation strategies and remedy the situation.

Weisbrod (1976) found that of 68 mammals historically native to Mt. Rainier National Park in Washington, 18 had been extirpated by 1920, and 31 were gone by 1974. Newmark (1987) found absences of historically present species in all but one of 14 North American National Parks that he examined.

Soule et al (1979) considered the future of large mammal species for 20 reserves of various sizes in East Africa, including the massive Tsavo and Serengeti National Parks. They project that all of the reserves will suffer extinc-

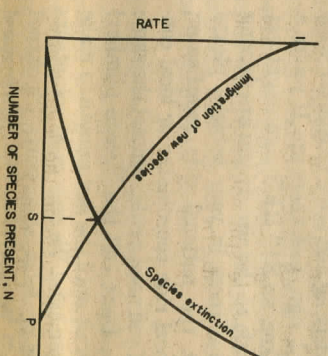


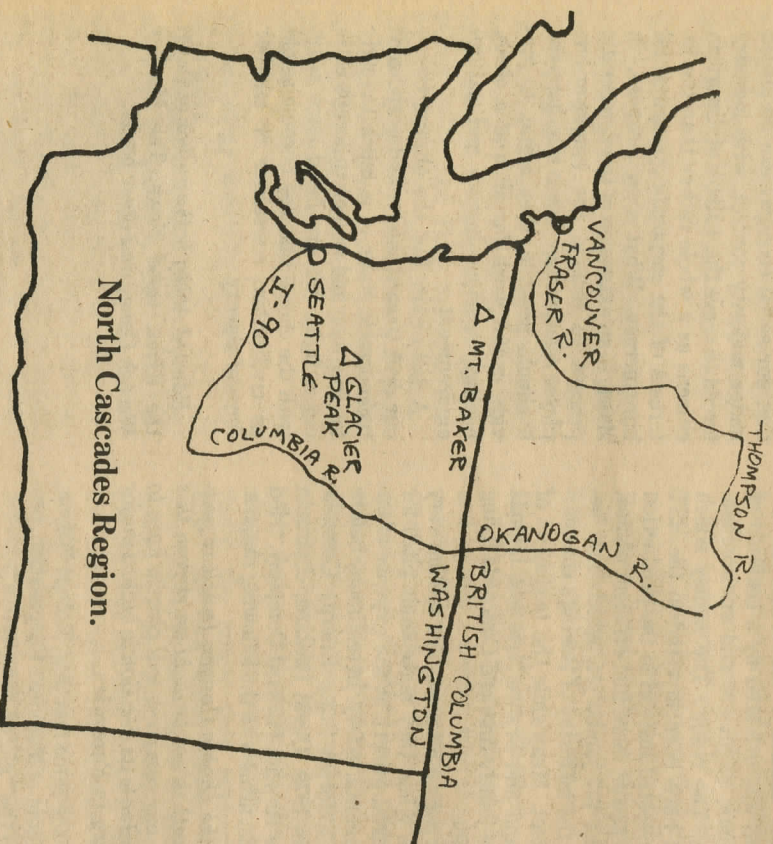
Figure 1. This figure shows the number of species on a single island being at equilibrium where the immigration curve intersects the extinction curve. (After MacArthur and Wilson, 1967.)

tions in the near future. Their study predicts that a typical reserve, if it becomes a habitat island, will lose almost half of its large mammal species over the next 500 years. Smaller reserves may lose up to 88% of their large mammals over the course of 5000 years. This study assumed the continuation of "benign neglect," or human nonmanagement (which is an optimistic assumption).

An important debate within the literature of island biogeography concerns the best conservation strategy for preserving species. This debate focuses on whether a single large or several small reserves of equal total size would be more effective (Simberloff and Abele 1975 and '82; Abele and Connor '76, etc.).

One important consideration in this debate is that, while many small reserves would contain a greater number of species, they might not be the species with which we are most concerned. Furthermore, there is apparent disagreement over the time scale of concern. If one accepts that long-term species survival and evolutionary potential are essential ingredients in conservation strategy, then a single large reserve is clearly preferable (Soule and Simberloff 1986).

In the latter paper Simberloff, the most noted advocate of the system of several small reserves, concedes that while these may contain more species than a single large reserve of equal total area, the system would promote extinctions. This is because the individual reserves would not be large enough to contain viable populations of the existing species. Once again, note the distinction between preservation and conservation. With several small reserves, not only would extensive and expensive species management be necessary, but the evolutionary potential of the system would be disrupted, probably leading to ecosystem disintegration and extinc-



Acknowledgements: I am extremely grateful to G.H. Orans, Richard Baker and Thomas L. Fleischner for their thorough reviews of the manuscript of this chapter.

Greater North Cascades Ecosystem

tion of native species.

Another important consideration in this discussion is habitat fragmentation (Wilcox and Murphy 1985; Wilcove et al 1986). Fragmentation not only reduces the total size and insularizes a habitat (as discussed above), but also changes its ecological character. A good example of this is the case of the Northern Spotted Owl, which, in the western Cascades, lives only in old growth Douglas Fir forest.

In a managed landscape with a mix of several forest stages, if enough old growth remains within the owl's home range it may be able to satisfy certain survival requirements. However, this fragmentation increases the amount of "edge," the interfaces between habitat types. Edge areas are good habitat for the Barred Owl, which competes for resources with, and even excludes, the Spotted Owl. It is not enough to preserve some habitat for each species, if we want to conserve ecosystems; the habitat must remain in the condition under which the resident species evolved. For this reason, National Forests, under present "multiple use" management, may not be effective nature reserves for many species.

Historically, National Parks and other reserves have been established according to political, or otherwise non-biological considerations (Runte 1979, Newmark 85, Wilcove and May '86). To conserve species diversity, the legal boundaries of nature reserves should be congruent with natural criteria (Newmark 1985). For instance, a reserve may be large while still not protecting the ecological integrity of the area. Everglades National Park is a large reserve which was established for the purpose of biological conservation. However, the ecosystem is being severely impacted by human activities in upstream areas outside the legal boundaries of the Park (Kushlan 1979).

Newmark (1985) suggests that reserves contain not only entire watersheds, but at least the minimum area necessary to maintain viable populations of those species which have the largest home ranges (discussed later in the chapter). Others have stated that complete, intact ecosystems should be preserved (Terborgh and Winter 1980; Noss 85). We adhere to these considerations in proposing ecosystem conservation for the GNCE.

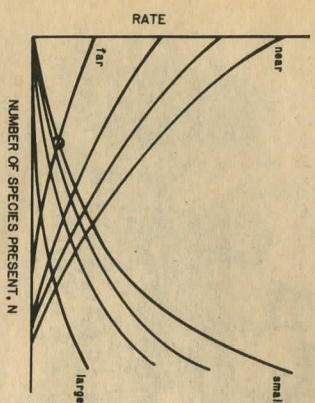


Figure 2. This figure shows how the equilibrium number of species on islands varies both with the size of the island and its distance from other islands. The circled intersection indicates the relative number of species on a small island which is relatively far from other islands. (After MacArthur and Wilson, 1967.)

SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONSIDERATION

An element of panic is present within the literature of conservation biology, as well as within the conservation community in general. This panic originates predominantly from the growing awareness of the increasing rate of species extinction.

We presently have scarcely a clue of the total number of species on the planet, with estimates ranging between 3 and 50 million. Yet, some researchers are predicting that anthropogenic extinctions, at current rates (which do not consider military disasters or other unpredictable catastrophic events), may eliminate as many as a third of the planet's species over the next several decades (Myers 1987).

While most of these extinctions are occurring as the result of tropical rain

forest deforestation, the same processes are occurring in temperate areas, including the United States (Wilcove et al 1986). Unfortunately, the general concern which led to the passage of the Endangered Species Act in 1973 has not been sufficiently sustained to assure the diligent application of the Act since that time.

The extinction of a species represents not only the loss of a unique genetic message which resulted from countless years and unknowable influences, it also represents the severing of myriad ecological ties; thousands of years of coevolution grinding to a halt. Host specific parasites and mutualists disappear immediately, and a ripple effect may reverberate through the ecosystem. The extinction of keystone species, those that play a particularly crucial role in community dynamics (Paine and Vadas 1969), may have unpredictable secondary and tertiary effects (Terborgh and Winter 1980), including alteration of community structure and additional extinctions.

Not all species are equally likely to go extinct. Those species that are extinction prone require special protection.

Several large carnivores native to the GNCE, such as the Grizzly Bear, Gray Wolf, and Mountain Lion, because of the perceived threat they pose to human life and property, have been the victims of direct human persecution. This has caused the extirpation of these species throughout much of their historical ranges. However, even without this persecution, these species exist naturally at low population levels. This results from their large home range requirements, which are common to large bodied, high trophic level (top of their food chain) species. Populations of such species are predisposed to extinction, especially when confined to small areas (Terborgh 1974).

Other species which are associated with pristine areas, such as the Wolverine and Northern Spotted Owl, are vulnerable because of their limited dispersal and colonization abilities (Terborgh 1974). For these types of species, the obvious solution is the protection of very large sanctuaries, where human contact and habitat disturbance are minimized.

Natural rarity may be the best indicator of high probability of extinction (Terborgh 1974; Burke and Humphrey '87, though Karr '82) disagrees). This criterion includes the low density species mentioned above, species which specialize in habitats distributed in patches (Kirtland's Warbler, Henslow's Sparrow), and species near the limits of their geographical range (Lynx in the GNCE).

Other factors that suggest that a species may be prone to extinction (Terborgh 1974; Karr '82) include: extreme endemism; colonial nesting (e.g., Passenger Pigeons, sea turtles); specialization on patchily distributed, fluctuating food resources (boreal raptors, frugivores, insectivores and nectivores); and migratory behavior which exposes a species to pressures and changes over a wider area.

POPULATION VIABILITY

The study of population viability maintenance has been stimulated by the mandate in the National Forest Management Act (36 CFR 219.19) to "maintain viable populations of existing native and desired non-native vertebrate species in the planning area." Shaffer (1981) defined viability as the likelihood that a population will continue to exist in an area. Because the Act says nothing about the time scale of reference, one may assume that long-term viability, on the scale of evolutionary processes, is intended.

Extinction has many causes. These may act alone or in combination to eliminate a species once its population has fallen below a certain threshold. This section discusses some of these causes, as well as the concept of minimum viable populations (MVP) — the determination of the threshold level above which a population must remain to sustain long-term viability. "Even if a re-



Stehekin Valley

Photo by Thomas L. Fleischer

fuge contains all the habitats necessary for all species of concern, there will still be quick extinction of those species that cannot maintain an MVP" (Soule and Simberloff 1986).

We maintain that the highest utility of MVP determination is not in the setting of ultimate population management goals, but as a measuring tool by which to gauge the sufficiency of our nature reserve systems. If a reserve is not large enough to support at least MVPs of all native species, then more land must be added to that reserve. Whereas some biologists (Salwasser et al 1984) advocate intensive management and monitoring programs to retain species at only mid-range viability, we dispute both the ethics and the achievability of this practice. That balancing the fates of species and ecosystems is viewed as a "professional challenge" by some forest and wildlife managers is unconscionable.

Soule and Simberloff (1986) divide the causes of extinction into two general categories: extrinsic and intrinsic factors. Both categories operate primarily at low population levels. *Extrinsic factors* include environmental stochasticity (unpredictable events or changes, such as major fires) and deleterious interactions with other species (such as disease epidemics, increases in predation, changes in competitive advantage). Healthy, genetically diverse populations may be able to survive or adapt to these changes, whereas a small population may lack the numbers, genetic variation, or the time to adapt and evolve in pace with the change and therefore be forced into extinction.

Extrinsic factors also include changes induced by humans, such as habitat fragmentation and insularization. A habitat area reduced to too small a size cannot support viable populations of species dependent on that habitat type. Such areas will come to "mirror" the species composition of the surroundings," causing extinction of native species (Diamond et al 1987).

Intrinsic factors include demographic stochasticity, social or behavioral dysfunction, and genetic deterioration. Demographic stochasticity involves random population events, such as the possibility that only offspring of one sex will be born in a given year. This factor is only likely to threaten very small populations, perhaps 20 individuals or less (Soule and Simberloff 1986). Social dysfunction is the breakdown of the normal behavior necessary to continue a population. The extinction of the Passenger Pigeon may have been due in part to social dysfunction. One theory is that this species could breed only in huge congregations of many millions, which could no longer be attained after the population was reduced below a certain level. Therefore, the population went from many to none in a single generation.

The last intrinsic factor, genetic deterioration, is complex, but in general it can be reduced to two effects, inbreeding and drift. Inbreeding is the mating of related individuals, which is more likely to happen in a small population

because a larger proportion will be of the same lineage than would be normally. Since they have a common origin, related individuals are more likely to carry the same recessive genetic material. Therefore, the probability that an offspring will be homozygous for a deleterious gene, and so express that characteristic, is increased.

Inbreeding may result in a physiological disorder (e.g., hemophilia in humans), reduced resistance to disease, etc. The demographic effects of this, such as lower reproduction and recruitment rates, are known as inbreeding depression. This is the greatest threat to the short-term survival of small populations (Shaffer 1986, cited in IGBC 1987). It is most dangerous in species which normally "outbreed," such as Grizzly Bears and other promiscuous animals. Species which normally inbreed, such as wolves, may have evolved mechanisms for reducing the deleterious effects of inbreeding. Among outbreeders, inbreeding probably becomes a serious concern in populations below 50-100 individuals (Soule 1985).

Drift is the loss of variation simply due to random sampling of the population's genetic material. In a small population, over successive generations many alleles are either fixed (become constantly present) or lost. Lost alleles represent reduced genetic variation. As a population loses this variation, its ability to adapt and evolve are diminished. This is the most serious threat to long-term viability. An effective population (the number of actually breeding individuals) of 500 is necessary to offset genetic drift (Shaffer 1986).

Both inbreeding and drift reduce genetic variation. A population decreased to ten individuals may be expected to retain 95 per cent of the original variation after one generation; 50 individuals would retain 99 per cent (Harris 84). If a small population which has experienced these effects for many generations should recover, it would require a great deal of time to regain that variation through genetic mutations. Meanwhile, the population would be plagued by the deficiencies caused by the loss of variation. This is called a bottleneck effect.

For unnaturally small populations of large species, problems are further aggravated because the other, smaller species with which they compete may not be experiencing the same reduction. Therefore, it is possible that an ecosystem will evolve while a few species are left behind, helpless to adapt and coevolve due to their insufficient population size and low genetic variation (Frankel and Soule 1981).

Yet evolutionary progression will often not keep pace with human disturbances. Anthropogenic changes in the environment, such as induced species imbalances, increased landscape diversity, foreign chemical applications, and acid precipitation, may be expected to increase selective pressures upon species. Paradoxically, we are reducing species populations to levels at which

continued on page 28

Conservation Biology...

Continued from page 27

they will be unable to adapt at the same time that we are making adaptation imperative (Harris 1984).

While many of the causes of extinction are at least partially understood, very little is known about how they may operate synergistically to cause unforeseeable extinctions (Gilpin and Soule 1986). "In certain circumstances, an outcome induced by synergisms can be a whole order of magnitude greater than the simple sum of the components" (Myers 1987).

All of these considerations must be integrated in the determination of a minimum viable population. It is usually impractical and unnecessary to manage for MVPs of any but a few large, low population species in an ecosystem. Because these species tend to have greater requirements (for range area, food supply, etc.), it is assumed that if these are satisfied then the persistence of other species is ensured (Wilcox 84). While this assumption may not always be true, this rationale is used by the USDA Forest Service for their "minimum management requirements" and "indicator species" programs.

The common method for determining MVPs is to use computer simulation models. These models require various population parameters obtained from field data. These include the effective population size (as opposed to the census population size), and the mean mortality and reproductive rates. Because these values vary greatly between species and populations and over time, the results of the simulations also vary. Study et al (1985) found MVP estimates (using the model from Shaffer 1981) for the Grizzly Bear population in the Yellowstone Ecosystem to be highly sensitive to changes in the parameters. Harris et al (1987) found significant differences in MVP estimates for the same population just by adding either a two or an eight year old female.

In Shaffer's original simulations (1981), he found a population of 30-70 Grizzly Bears to have a better than 95 per cent probability of surviving for at least 100 years, and recommended a minimum effective population (breeding adults) of about 50. Shaffer and Sam-

son (1985) revised this figure to 50-90 bears — depending on the percentage of females reproducing, average litter size, age at first reproduction (for both sexes), and cub sex ratio. Study et al (1985) estimated 125 bears to be the MVP. However, none of the above incorporated genetic stochasticity or the possibility of natural catastrophes into their models (Shaffer 1981). These considerations would cause the MVP to increase substantially (Shaffer and Samson 1985). All of these studies were further criticized for not including enough simulation runs, which significantly alters the results (Harris et al 1987).

Shaffer (1986, cited in IGBC 1987) suggests that effective populations of 500 or more are necessary to offset genetic drift. Salwasser et al (1984) make the general statement (without formal calculations) that several large populations (greater than 500 each) are necessary for long-term viability — on the order of millennia. Lande and Barrowclough (in Soule 1985) propose effective populations of several hundred to retain variation for quantitative traits, and larger populations to retain qualitative traits. The situation may have been summed up by Soule and Simberloff '86, who stated that there is no magic number or even protocol for determining MVPs; common sense based on available data is the state of the art.

RESERVE SYSTEMS

Frankel and Soule (1985) state: "Species must have the capacity for continuous adaptation. Programmes which lack this potential should not be cloaked in the banner of 'conservation'." In the same chapter, these authors argue that an area on the order of 600,000 square km (approximately equal to all of Washington and Oregon) is necessary for speciation of birds and large mammals. Speciation is the differentiation of existing species into new species. It is the process by which species diversity is generated. Although within the prevailing political context of the United States we don't presently have the option to meet the land area needs of speciation, with rapid action we probably can slow the onslaught of extinctions.

One of the three objectives for nature reserves mentioned early in the chapter was the conservation of functioning communities. In light of the species-area relationships associated with island biogeography, the way to accomplish this objective is to start with a big nature reserve (Diamond 1976; Terborgh and Whiner 80; Soule and Simberloff 83; Newmark 87). This reserve should be congruent with biologi-

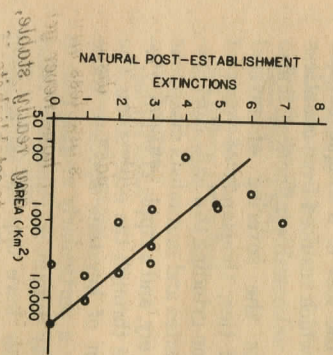


Figure 3. The relationship between Natural Park size and number of extinctions. The points represent 14 western North American National Parks. (From Newmark, 1987.)

cal boundaries, containing at least the upstream area of watersheds (Kushlan 1979), but preferably entire watersheds and enough area to support viable populations of the largest free-ranging animals native to the area (Newmark 1985). If such area requirements cannot be met under existing conditions, habitat restoration efforts should be made (Noss 1985).

The establishment of a large ecosystem reserve is a good start at conserving the biotic diversity of an area, but it is not the entire answer. The landscape should contain a network of reserves (Diamond 1976; Kushlan '79; Noss '83; Harris '84; Wilcove and May '86; Soule and Simberloff '87). In such a network, large reserves conserve ecosystem processes, while smaller reserves may have more specific objectives, such as maintaining a particular species (Kushlan 1979). However, reserves smaller than a certain minimum size, perhaps a few hundred acres (Janzen 1983; Wilcove et al '86), will fail to

preserve the characteristics for which they were established. Reserves should be connected by various types of corridors (Simberloff and Cox 1987; Noss 85 and 87). The overall goal of the regional approach is to restore and conserve the entire complement of prehuman disturbance diversity (Noss 1983, 85).

The boundaries of this ecosystem conservation proposal are included in the map and compendium parts of this book. The total area being proposed, including the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area — connected to the rest of the ecosystem by a ten mile wide habitat corridor east of Stevens Pass — is approximately 20,000 square km. Without any detractors from this proposal, the GNCCE reserve may be able to support viable populations of Grizzly Bear (with mid-range, 500-1000 years, survival likely) and all other native species, including Gray Wolf (if reintroduced), and Northern Spotted Owl, while also conserving the old growth forest ecosystem.

In the context of the Cascade Range, this proposal only represents the large reserve. It is just a part of the network of habitat reserves which should be established to conserve the biotic diversity of the region. The importance of making the GNCCE the large reserve in this network is that it is the only remaining area in the Cascades that retains the potential for ecosystem conservation. In fact, few other areas in the contiguous states remain sufficiently intact that an entire ecosystem can be protected. Unless swift action is taken, the GNCCE will join the long list of degraded and dysfunctional ecosystems in the US and the world.

Mitch Friedman is an ecologist, whose studies have focused on marine ecosystems as well as the GNCCE. For a copy of the bibliography accompanying this chapter, or for a copy of the book, contact Mitch (see Directory). This book has been partially funded by the EFP Journal Research Fund, a project of the Earth First! Foundation. Tax-deductible contributions to the EFP Foundation (POB 50681, Tucson, AZ 85703) for the Research Fund will make more articles like this possible.

DEAR NED LUDD

DEAR NED LUDD is a regular feature in *Earth First!* for discussion of creative means of effective defense against the forces of industrial totalitarianism. Neither the *Earth First!* movement nor the staff of *Earth First!* necessarily encourage anyone to do any of the things discussed in DEAR NED LUDD.

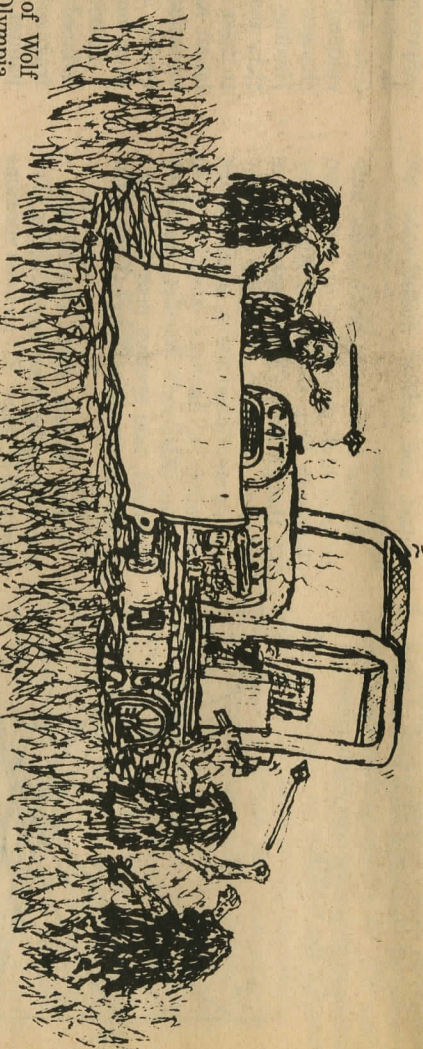
Mysterious Wolf Posters in Washington Draw Media Attention to Reintroduction Issue

A mysterious poster on the topic of wolf reintroduction, printed on official-looking National Park Service and Forest Service letterhead, has been appearing in forests around western Washington, according to a report published in the *Tacoma News Tribune*. The poster is "mysterious" because both agencies deny that they are studying the feasibility of wolf reintroduction, and profess ignorance as to who prepared and distributed the posters.

The posters promote a favorable image of the wolves, stating that there has never been a single documented wolf attack on humans in the history of North America, that wolves keep deer herds healthy by culling old and sick animals, and that wolf-livestock confrontations usually result from poor ranching practices. The posters acknowledge that wolf reintroduction would require a reduction in cattle grazing on the public lands, but point out that this is long overdue, anyway. The posters solicit public comment on wolf reintroduction.

Forest Service and Park Service officials were quoted as saying that posters "might represent a statement by some organization." They say they know of no government plan to reintroduce Gray Wolves, which were exterminated from western Washington by the 1930s.

Page 28 *Earth First!* May 1, 1988

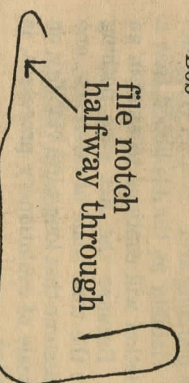


Both Steve Kuntz, director of Wolf Haven, an organization near Olympia which cares for wolves raised by researchers and private individuals, and Kelly McAllister, a biologist with the state Department of Wildlife, commented on the general accuracy of the poster's statements on wolf behavior. McAllister did not think reintroduction of wolves in western Washington was a good idea, due to potential conflict with humans, but added that the question was possibly academic, since wolves may be reintroducing themselves into Washington from British Columbia.

Dear Ned Ludd,
Your method of using copies of copies on a photocopier for sending communiques, etc., when you don't want the authorities to be able to identify the source, is effective. Here's another, quite simple method which achieves the same results: Type through about five sheets of paper onto a carbon sheet. You'll notice that the lettering is indistinct, and hence, hard to identify as to source. Also note that if you're using a cloth typewriter ribbon, this method makes the thread count of the ribbon unreadable (thread count is part of typewriter identification). Making a xerox copy of the above will make the source even harder to identify.

Here's a simple method for jamming

file notch
halfway through



Dear Ned,
Having been pissed off about cattle mashing the life out of wilderness for a long time, I was delighted to find that, in many areas, an effective and beautiful solution is ready at hand.

I refer to *Delphinium troilifolium*, a.k.a. Poison Delphinium, a wildflower common to mountainous areas through-

out the West. It's also sometimes called Giant Larkspur. My Audubon book even notes, "Cattlemen, who despise them because of their toxicity, call all species larkspur."

The species loves wet, sloping areas and I sometimes see it growing densely in meadows and alongside small brooks, especially where it gets a little shade. Its seed pods dry around September, depending on local conditions, and are easily gathered in quantity. So, fellow members of the Meadow Beautification Society, how's about shifting the balance of the wildflower population in a few of your favorite meadows next spring?

The clincher for me was a conversation I had with an unwitting Freddie in California's Marble Mountain Wilderness last summer. I asked why I saw so many fewer cattle than in other nearby mountains, and he told me they couldn't run more than a few in that area because of the presence of Delphinium! Seems once the grazing pressure gets to a significant level, the cows start eating the stuff, and it's bye-bye, Bossie.

Planting Delphinium probably isn't illegal, but it's subversive enough that you probably wouldn't want to get caught anyway, especially by a rancher.

—Dirt

continued on page 34

The Neanderthal Gene

By Dave Foreman

For me and for thousands of others with similar inclinations, the most important passion in life is the overpowering desire to escape periodically from the strangling clutch of mechanistic civilization. To us the enjoyment of solitude, complete independence, and the beauty of undefiled panoramas is absolutely essential to happiness.

— Bob Marshall

There are some who can live without wild things, and some who cannot.

— Aldo Leopold

In the early 1970s, The Wilderness Society began a national series of personal development workshops in order to equip conservation activists with "people process skills." I remember sitting in a get-acquainted circle of fifty people in a Howard Johnson's in Salt Lake City in 1973 while each of us related what had brought her or him into conservation activism. Apart from the heartfelt (and inspirational) passion that characterized each person's statement, what struck me was that there was no single theme uniting our commitment to wilderness. For some, a particular incident in childhood was remembered; for others, there had always been a connection with "things wild and free." Some had parents who took them to the big outside, others had to find that path by themselves. Some had been struck as Saul on the Road to Damascus; for others, there never had been any sense of being "reborn" or awakened.

In dozens of similar conferences, all with the same opening session, this lack of pattern was repeated. It was noticed and became a topic of lively conversation among a few of us junior members of The Wilderness Society staff (who had endured many of these workshops). What made us wilderness nuts different? Why did we passionately hunger after goose music? Why did most people care less? If there was some common source of enlightenment, a certain factor we had all experienced, a particular trigger to pull, then we only needed to duplicate it for the mass of humanity and everyone would want to preserve the wilderness!

Sadly, there was no thread, no common strand we could discern that pulled wilderness to the wild. The diversity of wilderness activists in terms of lifestyle, personality, work, location, age, background, income, politics, and philosophy was mirrored in the reasons why they worked for wilderness preservation.

Finally, one of my colleagues half-jokingly suggested the "wilderness gene." Maybe attachment to the wilderness is determined not by one's experiences, but, rather, genetically—like eye color.

Over the years, as I've chewed on his idea late at night, I've accepted it more and more. To speculate even further afield, maybe this wilderness gene

Rachel Carson.

To approach this midnight theorizing from another angle, let's consider the role we modern humans play in the overall ecology of our planet. If we accept the Gaia hypothesis that Earth functions as a single organism, then where do we humans fit in? The modern bearers of Classical Greek rationalism and hubris proclaim that we are the nervous system of the planet, the brain, the communication aspect, that we are ensconced in the driver's seat. Wiser heads, such as the eminent University of Chicago historian William H. McNell, instead compare us to a disease:

Looked at from the point of view of other organisms, humankind . . . resembles an acute epidemic disease, whose occasional lapses into less virulent forms of behavior have never yet sufficed to permit any really stable, chronic relationship to establish itself.

I fully agree with McNell. In our decimation of biological diversity, in our production of toxins, in our attack on the basic life-support system of Earth, in our explosive population growth, we humans have become a disease—the Humanpox.

The bodies of individual creatures, when confronted with disease or an invasive organism, produce antibodies and send out the Marines—white blood cells (phagocytes), who, without regard for their own welfare but only for the

sake of the greater body, fight, consume and overpower the invading disease organisms.

And perhaps that is exactly what has happened. As the Humanpox has developed from a simple, uncomfortable localized skin rash to a systemic life-threat, Gaia has reached into the disease itself for antibodies. That long-buried Neanderthal gene has been pulled to the surface and, in grim retribution for the slaughter of Neanderthals by modern humans (Cro-Magnons), a new race of Neanderthals, humans to Earth and not to *Homo sapiens*, have been born, who will fight like antibodies and phagocytes for the wild, for the precious native diversity of our planet. (Of course, there may well be other antibodies being mobilized—such as Daniel Corner suggested about AIDS in the Xyle 87 issue).

^{97B} (A wild flight of fancy? Perhaps. Unscientific? Thoroughly. But I think about it on stormy nights, while sipping yesterday's wine and smoking cigars, when the moon is "a ghostly galleon tossed upon cloudy seas." Antibodies. Antibodies against the Humanpox. The revenge of the Neanderthal. The Wilderness Gene.

Antibodies need no justification. Their job is merely to fight and destroy that which would destroy the greater body of which they are a part, of which they form the warrior society.

I think I'll go out and engulf a Forest Supervisor.

Letters...

Continued from page 3

do to themselves." Our intellectual minds lead us to believe that we did weave the web of life. Ritual can help us come to know that we are strands, and to celebrate our strand-hood.

We modern, industrialized humans have a lot to learn—or rather to remember—about ritual. The primary, and hardest thing for us to learn is that we are not "doing" it! Surrendering to the non-human and the local spirits takes trust and humility. For me, working with ritual, alone and in groups, is a radical act. ("Radical" = from the roots.)

Penelope's last paragraph, in which she urges us to "invent wild, joyous festivals of earthly life" and to learn from "the mating dances of cranes and the howling of wolves," sounds totally right. I would call these rituals in the deepest sense. I hope our paths cross one day so we can dance these dances together.

—Jan Fowler, Virginia

Earth Firsters,

In the Brigid Edition, Darryl told us how to use copies of the Genetic Challenge forms. Here are a few more tips: The forms, which are mailed to the California Department of Forestry, challenge the timber harvest plans for specific forests. If you don't have the THP number needed to fill out the form, call someone who does—another EFF group who has the notification list.

I've taken Genetic Challenge forms to campuses in L.A., set up booths and allowed interested young folks to save a tree. All they have to do is fill out a form, sign it, and I'll mail it in! Even spoiled L.A. brats can save a tree! To add popularity, I've sold chocolate trees and bunnies. My booth also helps educate the masses of specialized clones at our public schools.

If interested in more info, call or write me: Arctic Annie, 4642 Lemona Ave, Sherman Oaks, CA 91403; 818-501-7641.

Gentlemen,

We, Mrs. Harrow's 5th grade class, would like you to know that we have written to the California Fish and Game Commission telling them that we don't like their decision to let hunters kill cougars.

We would like to know if you can suggest anything more we can do.

We like what you are doing to help endangered species and would like to have more information about your organization.

—Mrs. Harrow's class, Winnekta Ave School, 8240 Winnekta Ave, Canoga Park, CA 91306.

Ed. note: After considerable debate, the editors judged it premature to send Mrs. Harrow's class copies of Ecodelense or tools recommended therein. Instead, we sent the Journal and we urge readers to send them letter-writing ideas on wildlife issues.

Not enough room for grizzly bear cubs... No safe habitat for wolf cubs... Condors gone from the skies...

Human primate population has increased beyond sane limits.

The time has come for drastic action...

No more mild tactics!

It is time for a grassroots movement to provide instant population control... IT IS TIME FOR...

SLASH

Sisters League Against Sperm Habitation

Vasectomy squads covering the Earth

A one child limit for all.

If you try to seed more than your share, We are ready and willing to pounce.

Your little wigglies will no longer make it to that gateway.

Tremble in fear...

If you are unwilling to take care of the problem yourself,

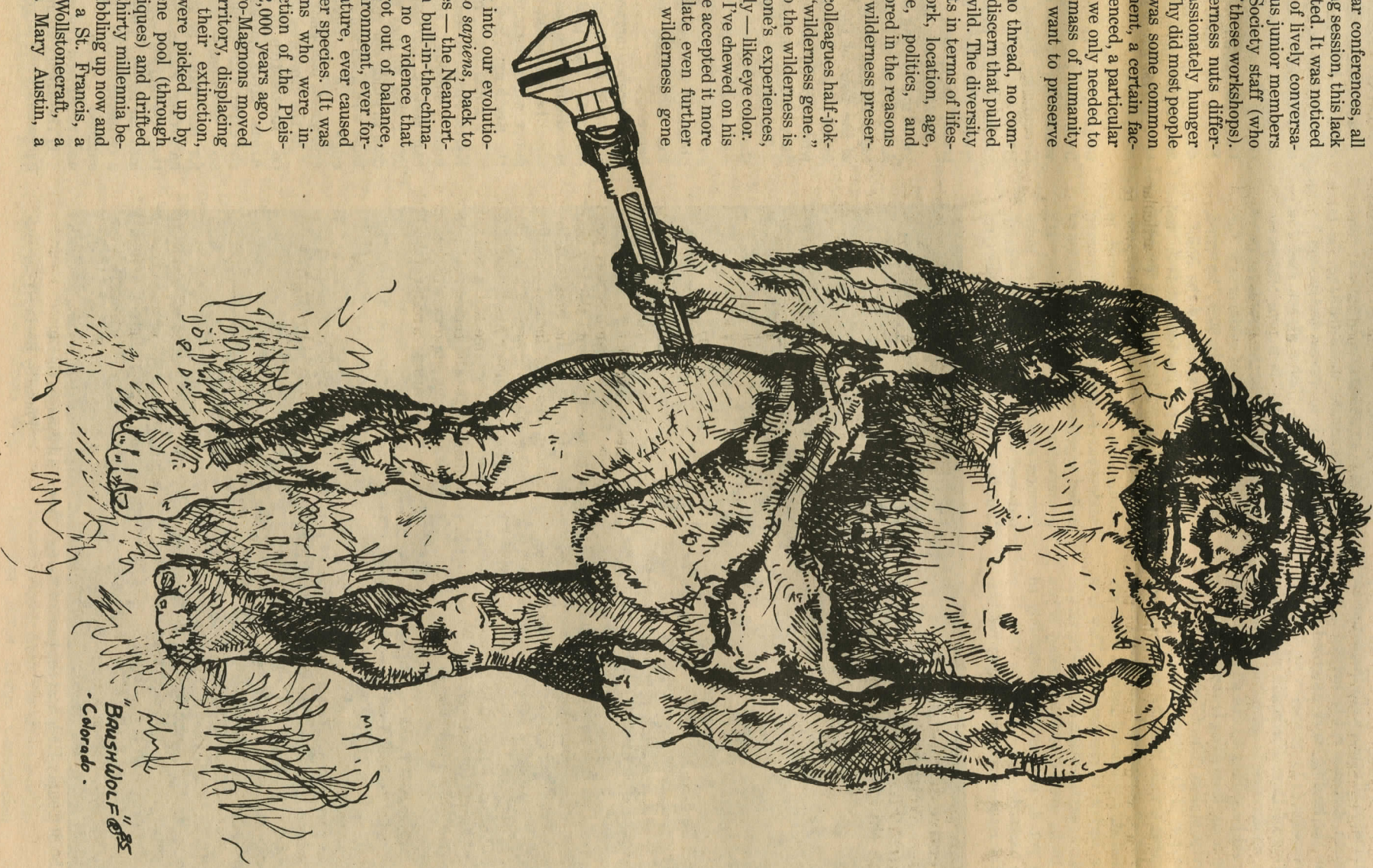
SLASH will take you on.

Choose the time and place for your own voluntary treatment,

or SLASH will find you.

THIS WILL BE YOUR ONLY WARNING!!!

SLASH Central, Redwood Valley, CA ...formally Concerned Primate Alliance



"Bashful" "Colorado"

Restoring the Earth

Of Corporate Scum and Dirty Fingernails

by Jamie Sayen

Restoration led to the founding of Earth First! When the Sierra Club and The Wilderness Society proposed saving only 35 million of the 80 million acres identified in RARE II, some felt we needed the 80 million and Wilderness Recovery.

—Dave Foreman, January 14, 1988

Billed as running the gamut "From Chevron to Earth First!" the "Restoring the Earth" conference held in Berkeley from January 13-16 had the avowed purpose of building a national restoration movement. This first-ever assemblage of restorers, academics, experts, politicians, and folks with dirt under their fingernails was an important event in the history of the environmental movement. To call it a success, however, would be premature.

Any first step is experimental in nature. This conference was no different, and I urge readers of this essay to bear in mind that I am grateful to the organizers for the wonderful work they did in conducting this exciting, if flawed, first restoration conference. Nevertheless, I will level some sharp criticisms and urge the restoration movement to make fundamental adjustments in the organization of future gatherings of restorationists.

The conference drew over 900 participants, including hundreds of speakers from all across the US and beyond. The dozens of workshops ranged from wilderness recovery to the use of mycorrhizae in forest restoration.

Obviously, schedule conflicts were unavoidable, but some were particularly unfortunate. For instance, the wilderness restoration panel and the wildlife restoration panel were held at the same time. A poet once asked, "Who can tell the dancer from the dance?" How can we restore wildlands without restoring wildlife?

This example illustrates one of the problems I had with the conference. In our dominant paradigm, we focus on specific issues, such as the rehabilitation of falcons, wolves or salmon. In contrast, the Earth First! holistic vision places the reintroduction of wolves, falcons and salmon in the context of the entire ecosystem to be restored. The goal is not simply wolf recovery; the goal is the health and viability of all native species and ecosystems in a bioregion. The wolf, falcon, salmon are indicators of systemic health. They are the totem spirits of the ecosystem project.

This comparison of viewpoints reveals the two main groups represented at the conference: the mainstream, generally (but not rigidly) anthropocentric, reformers of the dominant paradigm; and the biocentrically-oriented, grassroots restorationists — the dirt under the fingernails (dnt) crowd. There was communication between the two loosely-defined groups, but in the end, each spoke its own language.

The heart of the conference for a number of Earth First! types in attendance was the dirty fingernail crowd. Nevertheless, there were some exciting developments in the mainstream. Before describing the underground, biocentric conference, I will discuss the mainstream conference.

The one unforgivable blunder of the conference organizers was to give representation on numerous panels and in workshops to PR lackeys from land-rapping corporations like Chevron and BHP-Utah Minerals International. For instance, on a panel titled "Restoration of Large Geographic Areas," Roger Nelson, BHP-Utah's manager of corporate environmental quality (perhaps in charge of perfunctory the corporate restrooms?) spoke about the work BHP is doing in restoring wild areas they are rapping. He never addressed the topic at hand as he droned on with his corporate PR BS.

The audience frequently proved to be more informed than VIP panelists. One questioner charged Nelson with mining Wilderness Areas, and wondered why BHP was not instead looking for copper in disturbed areas, including dumps.

Page 30 *Earth First!* May 1, 1988

Nelson replied that they will never have to mine the dumps for copper, because each year they become more sophisticated in their ability to mine more copper. Nelson then offered his solution for wilderness preservation: let's use aluminum instead of wood to make 2 X 4s for construction because there's such an abundance of aluminum on earth.

Actually, maybe those corporate lackeys should be thanked for their comic relief. Indeed the best quote of the conference came from Ray Krauss of the Homestake Mining Co. (a sponsor of the conference). He opened with the question: "Restore the Earth to what?" He then answered, without appreciating the irony: "To the Ice Age!" I doubt I was the only Neanderthal in the audience to answer "Yea, brother" to that one.

The corporate BS artists wasted enormous amounts of panel time debating issues which ought not even have been raised. During a panel on "San Francisco Bay Area Restoration Needs," corporate lackeys gave deliberate misinformation which forced the responsible panelists to retite the corporate untruths.

This is a critical problem, and the restoration movement must not self-destruct over this issue. Should the corporate despoilers be allowed into our movement? Would a doctor hire Typhoid Mary as his nurse during an epidemic?

I suggest that corporations be required to restore the damage they have inflicted on Earth. Until a corporation eliminates all ecologically inappropriate actions, it should not be invited to help plan the healing work its greed makes necessary.

One of Dave Foreman's remarks at the conference is germane here: "We should be willing to use all tools" available to us, from filing lawsuits to pulling survey stakes. The *Christian Science Monitor* (2-2) quoted Dave in a subsequent article, but the sentences immediately preceding read: "And preservationists' traditional distrust of the private sector is receding..." This is a bizarre juxtaposition. Dave is right: use all tools, even Chevron's money if you can get it, but don't be beholdling to the bastards.

The issue of corporate rapier restoration

leads into the problem of mitigation. Is it the role of the restoration movement to mitigate the damage, or is it the role of the restoration movement to work to stop further damage, preserve all wild areas and begin the healing process for the damaged 90% of Turtle Island?

Among environmentalists, there was a general sense that mitigation is doomed. Michael Fisher, the new executive director of the Sierra Club who often sounded like an Earth Firstier, warned participants: "Don't get confused with mitigation."

Meca Wawona, one of the most eloquent biocentrists of the conference, is a tree planter in northern California. Discussing mitigatory tree planting, she confessed, "We feel like we are maids of the timber industry."

The restoration movement must restore the damage inflicted by timber, cattle and mining cretins, but, as Meca said, "We have to stop the problem that's causing the need for restoration." In short, restorationists should not be maids; they should be guerrilla healers.

Although, as I said, there were really two different conferences, there was agreement over many critical issues. Time after time speakers of all sorts (excepting, of course, corporate lackeys) called for preservation, prevention, monitoring, and funding the restoration movement with the Pentagon budget.

Marion Stoddart, a leader in the clean-up of the Nashua River in New England, warned: "We can't restore an extinct species." She added that restoration is an expensive, last-ditch effort to undo human-caused damage. "It is far less costly to prevent destruction."

The Sierra Club's Fisher said the "highest priority" facing restoration environmentalists is the preservation of the remaining 10% of wilderness in Turtle Island. "Restore the 90%," he urged, "but not at the expense of the 10%."

David Brower pointed out that you can't restore wilderness, you can only preserve it. (While technically true, this should not deter folks involved in wilderness recovery.) Dave Foreman pulled together the twin necessities of preservation and restoration. "It's damned exciting to say not one more redwood will be cut down," he roared. "But it's just as exciting to see the Griz

back in California."

Then Foreman lost control and blurted out, "I want to compromise." Yes, campers, Dave used the C-word: "I want 50% of the US wild. I want to compromise. No Griz in L.A., but Griz in Los Padres...."

Before mentioning a few specific approaches to restoration, a general comment on restoration is in order. Keynote speaker Stewart Udall quoted Robert Frost: "Let grow." Udall reminded us that Nature, not humans, will do most of the restoring. For proof of this, one need look no farther than the regenerated forests of the Appalachians.

Frost's point is crucial, but tricky. It should not be an excuse for non-action, but, rather, a guide to what is appropriate and what is not appropriate for human restorers to attempt. Preventing clearcut-caused landslides from ruining salmon spawning grounds is clearly an appropriate activity. Planting non-native species to create a park-like atmosphere is not.

The issue of monitoring restoration work was raised. Fisher stressed the importance of follow-through "in terms of centuries," and he proposed that Sierra Club groups monitor each National Forest for the long haul. Randy Stemmeler, one of most respected restorationists of the dirt variety, said monitoring helps restorationists avoid repeating mistakes. He has a small restoration business, and a lesson he has learned therefrom is that when writing a contract, restorers should factor in costs of the monitoring process.

There was general consensus among committed restorationists that restoration work should be done in a watershed or bioregional context. Restoration work on an estuary implies consideration of the health of the headwaters. One participant voiced a complaint EFlers have often made: that the Endangered Species Act gives the US Fish and Wildlife Service the power to manage by species, but not by habitat or ecosystem.

The Pentagon budget was a favorite target. Stewart Udall pointed to a paper from the Lawrence Livermore Lab which says we can delay or defeat the Greenhouse Effect by planting trees. (Does it mention eliminating the root causes of the problem?) "We should spend Star Wars' budget on planting trees," he opined.

David Brower suggested giving the job of undamming Hetch Hetchy to the Army Corps of Engineers, on the Pentagon budget. Steve Rauh, a co-founder of the Fate of the Earth Conference, urged joining the concept of restoration with work for peace: "...spend the military budget on restoration."

Ted Means, an Oglala Lakota, urged the restoration movement to include the native perspective. "We are masters of survival." He said that his people are obligated to make a decision on how it will affect the seventh generation hence.

Conference organizer John Berger, author of *Restoring the Earth* (1985), deserves the gratitude of all restorationists. On the first day of conference, he remarked, "The same intelligence which humanity used to subdue the Earth must now be used to restore it." I would warn, however, and many Earth First!ers would agree, that we must subdue that manipulative, exploitative, Cartesian intelligence in order that we may recover Earth Wisdom to guide our restoration work. We must also avail ourselves of the knowledge of biocentrically-oriented ecologists, biologists, geologists, etc.

At the otherwise disappointing panel on "Restoration of Large Geographic Areas," Meca Wawona said that because she expects the economy to break down soon, and what little money is available for restoration to go to dealing with hazardous waste, she thinks it urgent that "we find a way quickly to inoculate into our society a restoration ethic and a connection with our lifestyles." She outlined three approaches to watershed/land restoration:

1) The agency approach with experts, bureaucrats and large budgets (relative



Humboldt County EFlers at the base of "Greg's Tree," All Species Grove.

Photo by Berberis nervose.

to grassroots efforts). Problems with this approach include: hierarchy, lack of long-term monitoring, and lack of interaction between expert designers and workers.

2) The back to the land movement ("reinhabitatory people," in Gary Snyder's words). Newcomers work with old-timers to restore damaged areas. This method relies heavily on a barter economy rather than a bureaucratic budget. It leads to community interaction, and often to more effective solutions because the projects are designed by the people who inhabit the region and must live with the results.

3) Forest workers coops, such as the Hoedads in the Pacific Northwest. Rather than merely planting a cut-over area, these groups have a lasting involvement in the results of their work. Their contracts with agencies call for payment of a fee for planting the trees. A bonus is paid in the fourth or fifth year based on the survival of those trees.

All three approaches have merit, and we should never arbitrarily limit ourselves when choosing tools for restoration. Nevertheless, the back to the land and coop approaches, with their grassroots basis, are generally the most appropriate approaches for a biocentric restoration movement. We should find ways to work with agencies and experts, and try to gain some of their funding, but we should not depend on them and not tailor projects to win their favor.

The most exciting parts of the conference for me were not the large panels I've been discussing, but the workshops in which grassroots restorationists described trial-by-trial efforts to restore damaged portions of Earth. It is from the vision and commitment of these reinhabitatory people that a bioregionally-focused healing movement will evolve.

The workshop on the Mattole River Watershed restoration project was one of the highlights of the conference. Freeman House, a member of the Mattole Restoration Council (MRC) and author of the superb essay "Totem Salmon," set the tone for the workshop: "You can't save the Earth without saving the culture." This was no anthropocentric claim. Freeman and his co-workers approach their work as inhabitants asking, "What is the appropriate way to live in this place?"

David Simpson described the Mattole watershed: The 64-mile northern California river is never more than 20 miles from the coast. The area receives between 80 and 200 inches of rain each winter. From May to September, it receives zero inches. From 1948 to 1975, about 90% of the old growth forests were removed. Cutting has led to erosion which has silted up the river. The decline of King and Silver Salmon in the Mattole was due to the cutting.

In the mid 1970s, grassroots restoration projects began. At the time, there were only about 200 King Salmon in the river. A hatchbox program to trap spawning salmon was instituted. Eggs were taken from the salmon, placed in a hatchbox, and layered with gravel. A filter system filtered out silt. There was a 90% success rate of fry released by this project.

But, David concluded, this was just a "holding action." Workers realized habitat restoration was the key to the restoration of the King Salmon. Almost nothing was known about the Mattole in a scientific sense, so they began a survey of the watershed under the guidance of a fisheries biologist. Twenty residents walked 260 linear miles of the Mattole watershed to map salmon habitat. The survey identified where King and Silver Salmon spawn. The results were printed in a pamphlet.

The survey pinpointed a number of specific problems to address. Road impact mitigation, vegetation enhancement, and stream clearance were most critical. The California Conservation Corps has since helped with stream clearance. The MRC, although an independent grassroots outfit, has found working with the Cal CC to be rewarding. This is an example of how grassroots efforts can be helped by the agency approach without relying on it exclusively.

By 1983, the Mattole restorationists found their organizational structure inadequate. The Mattole watershed

covers 302 square miles. Its folks are widely dispersed, and many have no phone. To deal with this situation, the Mattole Restoration Council was formed. It has three types of members: tax exempt groups, less organized groups, and individuals. A "Friends of the Mattole" was started for supporters outside the region.

The Council now sponsors fundraisers and raffles, and produces a restoration newsletter. It has some agency and foundation funding.

Richard Ginger described a riprap project done in his area. He and his co-workers used horses to pull debris out of the river. To stabilize the bank, they dug down to a solid base and laid stones.

David described the Honeydew landslide which occurred in the spring of 1983. Massive amounts of debris slid into and dammed the Mattole. By breaking the slide into component parts, the daunting repair work has become less overwhelming. The Mattole Watershed Salmon Support Group mapped existing landforms, so that erosion and landslide activity can be monitored with photo documentation and surveying.

The MRC continues to monitor salmon mortality, and keeps comparative figures for the size of the salmon run. They believe that approximately 25% of the King Salmon in the Mattole are fish they have released. In closing, Freeman explained that the MRC now needs a long-range planning process to save ecosystems. "After eight years, we're just beginning." The MRC has involved children in the fish release program and surveying, thus preparing the next generation of restorationists. (The MRC and its newsletter can be reached by writing Box 160, Petrolia, CA 95558. Send them a few greenbacks.)

Another excellent workshop was "Restoration of US Hardwood and Coniferous Forests." Meca Wawona spoke about the need for us to reduce per capita use of forest products, because the Forest Service is always using the excuse of demand to justify overcutting. To the question of how to reverse the long-term impact of monoculture on soils, Meca said, "Let succession happen." She advised planting legumes and vetch to help prepare the site. Rock dust can help the mineralization process. Tony Look, a redwood planter and founder of the Sempervirens Fund, added that *Ceanothus* is a good soil preparation.

Randy Stemmier spoke about instability. The easiest to treat is surface instability, usually caused by roads. Mulch and broadcast seeding will halt this before it leads to more serious erosion. A more difficult task is halting erosion from gullies, roadcuts, clearcuts, and altered drainage routes. Proper placement of rocks will provide lateral support.

There was much talk about tree planting. One problem grassroots tree planters have is in winning acceptance from the Forest Service. Tree planter Andy Lipkis said, "We were attacked for not knowing what we were doing, and all we wanted to do was help." He added that there are sympathetic folks in the FS, and they should be sought. To win Forest Service support, he advised, first do a small project well.

Meca Wawona pointed out that grassroots groups have been calling their National Forest managers to offer help after last summer's fires in the Northwest. Their calls have not been returned, and FS resources are being diverted to salvage cuts.

For tree planting, Lipkis recommended using surplus resources like cardboard milk cartons. Meca suggested open-ended containers to avoid J-roots. Tony Look said a one gallon container is the best size for regeneration. Meca said that in China each person past the age of eight is responsible for planting one tree per year and tending it.

A fascinating discussion of "The Use of Mycorrhizae in Forest and Other Restoration" was too technical to go into deeply here. There is a great need for someone to write about soil-building and mycorrhizal fungi from a biocentric perspective.

Mycorrhizae or "fungus-roots" are critical to the health of soil, plants and trees. Dave Perry from Oregon State

U and Ted St. John from UCLA described the symbiotic relationship between the fungus and the tree. Mycorrhizal fungi help connect the roots to the soil. They help transplants survive. They promote rapid growth and they aid in drought resistance. The fungi cover the surface of mineral grains, weather them and extract the nutrients for their root hosts. Mycorrhizae also protect plants against pathogens.

A clearcut causes the rapid decline of mycorrhizae, and the longer the delay in reforestation, the greater the loss. They return slowly. One reason for the decline of tropical rainforests is the loss of mycorrhizae after a cut. Herbicides also destroy mycorrhizae, thus preempting natural recovery processes and throwing the system into a downward spiral. While most plants can be grown by artificial means, without mycorrhizae, they become addicts dependent on the artificial nutrients.

Randy Stemmier observed that in old growth forests trees are in communication with one another because their root systems are linked by the mycorrhizal fungi. Dave Perry added that studies have shown that two plants without mycorrhizal fungi interact very negatively. Two plants with mycorrhizal fungi interact very positively.

It's time to return to the question posed by Homestake Mining's Ray Krauss: "Restore the Earth to what?" His facetious answer: "To the Ice Age," sounds good to me; but strictly speaking, it is impossible because of the thousands of extinctions which have occurred since the ice last receded. Nonetheless, the ultimate aim of restoration work must be the reestablishment of functioning whole ecosystems. Only large wild tracks will permit all native species and communities to resume their disrupted evolutionary dance. Ultimately, the aim of the restoration movement must be the restoration of wilderness on Earth. During the transition period (all that any of us living will ever know), the restoration movement must deal with the most deleterious effects of our world-culture's anti-Nature death trip. But our sighs, as restorationists, must be set higher.

The conference's "Wilderness Restoration" panel only began to broach the subject. Stemmier opened the panel with the observation that you can't restore wilderness, but you can restore wildness by creating conditions in which Nature can "re-wild" herself. The first step, he said, is to find the basic cause of disruption and then to create conditions for natural cycles to resume.

Restorers should use natural materials like rock and split stakes rather than rebar. Care should be taken not to disturb one area when getting materials to restore another area. Plantings should be in wild patterns, not in rows.

Jim Eaton, executive director of the California Wilderness Coalition, emphasized that Nature will do most restoration work: "Put a hole in Hetch Hetchy Dam and walk away. It'll come back in time."

A problem with existing Wilderness Areas, Eaton said, is that they are not complete ecosystems. Even the large areas may only contain the summer range for some native species, while lacking migration routes. An important part of wilderness restoration work is identifying critical components of each ecosystem to be restored: summer and winter ranges, migration routes, buffer zones and connecting corridors to other wild areas.

Dave Foreman made the depressing observation that because of acid rain, the introduction of exotics and other human-caused disruptions, there probably is no true wilderness left on Earth. He then discussed active versus passive restoration. Just by stopping the damage of a road or two (especially along riparian areas), enormous wilderness



areas can be recreated. A classic example is the Magruder Corridor in the Selway-Bitterroots. Close that road and —bingo— six million acres of Wilderness. Active restoration work should be within the context of the preservation of existing wilderness and reestablishment of big wild areas through road, trail, bridge and dam closures and the elimination of welfare grazing on public lands.

Meca Wawona and Jim Eaton discussed last year's fires in the Northwest as an example of natural restoration. Meca pointed out that while many trees died, others survived despite losing their crowns: "The forest is still there with its microclimates and niches." Her advice: "Leave them all." Jim indignantly added that the media had written sensational headlines proclaiming 400,000 acres destroyed. "No," Jim insisted, "they were burned, not destroyed. This has created an amazing mosaic of recovery."

In the September 1986 issue of *Earth First!*, Reed Noss contributed a "Recipe for Wilderness Recovery." The article ought to be read by all restorationists. Reed identified the major threats to wilderness as: habitat fragmentation, bad boundaries, bad air, bad management, and loss of native diversity. Recovery should be guided by the specific natural history of the bioregion. There must be large and multiple preserves scattered throughout each bioregion which represent the full biogeographic spectrum. These areas must be connected by wild corridors and buffered from the impacts of "civilization." Careful efforts must be made to reconstruct the pre-settlement floral and faunal patterns. It must be remembered that the goal is not the restoration of "museum pieces" of natural history. Evolution, genetic diversity, and natural speculation and extinction are the dances we wish to preserve, not some static picture of beauty. Here is an area where biocentric academics and dirt under the fingernails restorationists can and must work together.

I hope the next restoration conference will be held somewhere in the wilds, like the Mattole watershed. There should be less time spent in VIP panels and more time planting trees. In return for the host watershed's hospitality, conference participants could help move a few tons of rocks. In addition to being good for body and spirit, this would weed out the fainthearted: the corporate shucksters, experts with clean fingernails, and ivory tower academics.

Jamie Sogren is the coordinator of the EPI's PAW task force. An avid student of restoration ecology, Jamie seeks information on restoration efforts, to be used in articles for our Journal. Send to the PAW address in the EPI Directory.

Readers seeking information on restoration may wish to read such bioregional journals as *Katnash* (POB 638, Leicester, NC 28748; \$10/yr), *Siskiyou Journal* (POB 989, Cave Junction, OR 97522), and *Raise the Stakes* (Planet Druyn, POB 31251, SF, CA 94131). Additionally, there is now a Society for Ecological Restoration and Management (UW Arboretum, 1207 Seminoe Hwy, Madison, WI 53711). Membership costs \$25 and includes their journal *Restoration and Management Notes*. Also for \$25 you can join *Earth Island Institute*, which is devoting much attention to restoration. The latest issue of *Earth Island Journal* includes an 8-page insert on restoring the *Earth* (300 Broadway, Suite 28, SF, CA 94133).

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NEVADA "WILDERNESS" BILL LOOMS AHEAD

Nevada. To most, the name conjures glittering casinos, topless shougrits in sequins and exotic headresses, and "stars" like Wayne Newton. There's another Nevada, however. This is the Nevada scored by the high-speed traveler on Interstate 80 — the desolate waste of sagebrush steppe and seemingly barren mountain ranges in the distance. Desolate. Barren.

These images have even affected the conservation movement. No national group has ever treated Nevada as more than an afterthought; none has ever committed a portion of the resources to save the Nevada Wilderness that they have allocated to other, more "scenic" states.

But beyond the bright lights of Las Vegas and Reno, off the four lanes of the Interstate, away from the cat house or rural bar and slot machine emporium, lies the real Nevada. The Great Basin. Basin and range. Empty valleys carpeted in sage with herds of pronghorn flashing the bright white of their rumps; valleys that stretch your eyes further than you thought you could see. Valleys

Nevada Wilderness: How little do we save?

by Leon Czolgosz

Nevada is one of three western states which have not yet passed a National Forest Wilderness bill. In fact, Nevada has less designated Wilderness than any other western state — at present the 64,000-acre Jarbridge Wilderness in the Humboldt National Forest is Nevada's only official Wilderness. This is not because of a lack of suitable wildlands — 3.4 million acres of Nevada's National Forests were listed as "roadless" during the RARE II study by the Forest Service in the 1970s. Nor is it because Nevada's National Forest lands lack classic scenery. Indeed, while popular concepts of what's "scenic" should have no bearing on whether or not an area is to be preserved as a Wilderness, Nevada's unprotected wildlands have their share of alpine lakes and snow-capped peaks. Nor is the delay in passing Wilderness legislation the result of a lack of support for Wilderness by Nevadans — polls have shown a majority of the state's residents support at least some degree of Wilderness protection. The difficulty in passing a Nevada Wilderness bill acceptable to conservationists lies with the nature of the opposition. For many years, mining and ranching interests have dominated the state's politics. To these groups, in recent years, have been added the energy companies. These people, although numerically small in what has become an increasingly urban state (most of Nevada's population now lives in the Las Vegas and Reno areas), still exert tremendous influence on the state's politics, including the US Congressional delegation.

In 1985, the Sierra Club and the Friends of Nevada Wilderness (a coalition of 26 civic and environmental organizations) called for Wilderness designation for 21 areas in Nevada's National Forests, with a total acreage of 1.5 million acres (the Forest Service recommended, in RARE II, that only 11 areas totaling barely more than 500,000 acres receive Wilderness protection). In the 99th Congress several Nevada Wilderness bills were introduced. One of these, introduced by Representative Harry Reid (D-NV) — now a US senator — passed the House. Although this bill, when introduced, called for the designation of 939,000 acres of Wilderness, by the time it passed it had been reduced to a paltry 592,400 acres in 11 areas. Passage of this bill was complicated by ongoing efforts to establish a Great Basin National Park, and by the fact that in Nevada's Senate delegation at the time there was virtually no support for Wilderness — a bill introduced by Senators Paul Laxalt (R-NV) and Chic Hecht (R-NV) would have protected only 137,000 acres in 4 areas. It is probably fortunate that no Nevada Wilderness bill passed both the House and Senate in the 99th Congress, as this meant the above bills died.

In the current session of Congress,

flowing like seas, breaking against the for mountains. Mountains rising up a mile or more to hidden glacier-gouged basins with tiny lakes glistening like jewels in the dry air of this cold desert. Forests of Aspen, Mountain Mahogany, or White Fir cloaking the high basins, the rolling summits. And above all, the patriarchs, gnarled, weathered, and deeply wise with their millennial lives — the Bristlecone Pines.

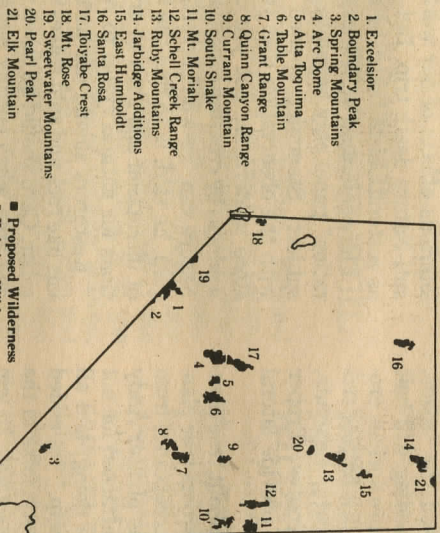
Is Nevada empty? Desolate? Barren? Is all the action in the casinos? All the beauty in the haughty shougrits? Are the sage-filled valleys and blue mountains on the horizon good only for the sheepherder, the cowboy, the trapper, the two-bit miner with a bulldozer?

Ask the Mountain Lion in the Grant Range. Ask the Bighorn on Arc Dome. Ask the Elk in the Schell Creek Range. The Laborator Cuthbert in the Toiyabe Crest. The Golden Eagle over Mt. Moriah. Listen to the answer whispered by the ancient limbs of the Bristlecone. They know.

—Dave Foreman

prospects initially looked good for Nevada wilderness. In April 1987, a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Reps. Buddy Darden (D-GA), Peter Kostmayer (D-PA) and Richard Lehman (D-CA) which called for the establishment of 19 Wilderness Areas in Nevada's National Forests, comprising 1.4 million acres — almost as much as the state's environmentalists were requesting. Unfortunately, this bill was overlooked in favor of a bill by Rep. James Bilbray (D-NV), who had succeeded to Harry Reid's House seat when Reid replaced Paul Laxalt in the Senate. As passed by the House, Bilbray's bill (H.R. 2142, the Nevada Wilderness Designation Act) calls for protecting 731,000 acres in 14 areas, while releasing Nevada's remaining National Forest roadless lands — over 2.5 million acres — for "multiple use."

While Bilbray's bill has some good features — fairly good proposals for some important areas, such as Arc Dome, Table Mountain (home to Nevada's largest Elk herd), Schell Creek Range and Mt. Moriah — it leaves out the following areas which are included in the conservationist proposal: Elk Mountain



(on the Nevada-Idaho Border), Pearl Peak (in the southern Rubies, but separated from the main part of the range by a road), Excelsior (a large roadless area with contiguous acreage in California, notable for containing much land that has never been grazed), the Sweetwater Mountains (another area with contiguous wild country in California), and the Toiyabe Crest (a large area to the north of Arc Dome, but separated from that area by roads, and containing part of the Toiyabe Crest Trail). In addition, H.R. 2142 would designate the Mt. Rose area near Reno as a "National Recreation Area," whereas the conservationist proposal would establish a Mt. Rose Wilderness.

In addition, H.R. 2142 has been complicated by the addition of a provision to transfer almost 900,000 acres of land now administered by the Bureau of Land Management to the Forest Service. This transfer, originally termed the "National Forests and Public Lands of Nevada Enhancement Act," grew out of a citizen reaction to the Reagan Administration's proposal, a few years ago,

to abolish both of Nevada's National Forests and turn their lands over to the BLM. More about "enhancement" later.

Several of the areas which would be designated Wilderness under H.R. 2142 were substantially reduced in acreage from the original provisions of the bill by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. The Ruby Mountains area, already missing some important portions, lost several thousand more acres to accommodate an existing helicopter skiing operation. Even worse than this was the removal of substantial acreage in the Currant Mountain area, Quinn Canyon Range, and Grant Range at the behest of Exxon Corporation.

Exxon, which shot approximately 400 miles of seismic lines in the three areas, lobbied House members for their exclusion from the wilderness bill because "preliminary results" of the seismic studies supposedly indicated the potential for oil and/or gas deposits. Exxon's lobbying efforts included a private meeting with House subcommittee members and Congressional staff in November in which Exxon released "proprietary" (i.e., confidential) information from their surveys in the Grant Range to justify massive exclusions in both the Grant and Quinn Canyon Ranges from the Wilderness bill. This was despite the fact that Exxon acknowledged that after spending at least \$30 million in Nevada since 1984 searching for oil and gas (including \$4 million for a dry hole in the Owyhee Basin) they have made no discoveries to date. Moreover, no one on the Congressional staff was qualified to correctly interpret Exxon's data — nor could they submit it to unbiased, outside "experts" due to its "proprietary" nature — a neat "Catch-22" situation. The seismic line in the Grant Range which provided Exxon's lobbying data was shot in September, 1987, and since analysis of seismic data is a complicated and time-consuming process, the material Exxon provided Congress less than two months later is dubious at best. Yet the Interior Committee agreed to the deletion of 27,000 acres from the Grant and Quinn Canyon Ranges, leaving a butchered, 28,000-acre Grant Range and a 19,000-acre Quinn Canyon proposed Wildernesses.

The Grant Range, in the Humboldt

where. It was interpreted as such in an oil industry publication, *Inside Energy*, in the Nov. 23, 1987 issue, except that the oil industry viewed it as a good precedent.

"Enhancement": As mentioned earlier, H.R. 2142 would also add about 895,000 acres of BLM lands to the Forest Service. Most of this land would be transferred to the Toiyabe National Forest; a small amount would be transferred to the Inyo National Forest. This transfer, or so-called "enhancement," grew out of opposition by Nevadans to the grandiose "Interchange" proposal first aired by the Reagan Administration a few years ago. Under this original proposal, large tracts of land administered by the Forest Service were to be transferred to the BLM and large tracts of BLM land were to be transferred to the Forest Service. The purpose of this exchange was to consolidate the land holdings of each agency, and hence to save money by allowing the elimination of some jobs. The total amount of land involved in the exchange was massive: some 35 million acres. The impact of the exchange would have been substantial in Nevada. Both the Toiyabe and Humboldt National Forests would have been abolished and their lands transferred to the BLM. (The "Interchange" is far from dead; in a modified form it is still endorsed by the Administration. Congress, however, has thus far been unresponsive to any large-scale exchange of lands between the two agencies.)

The proposal to eliminate Nevada's National Forests met surprising opposition in the state. Not only did conservationists oppose the proposal, so also did many state and local politicians, representatives of the tourist industry, local newspapers, and even some ranchers. This opposition eventually coalesced into an organization, The National Forest Task Force of Nevada. The Reagan Administration finally backed off on the Nevada portion of the "Interchange." Not content with merely preserving Nevada's National Forests, the Task Force began campaigning to add to their size. This campaign became known as the "greening" of Nevada, a reference to the fact that National Forest lands appear in green on highway maps of the state, and that without those Forests much of the state would appear as blank spots on the map.

In response to the Task Force's recommendations, legislation was introduced into the 99th Congress which would have increased the size of the National Forests in Nevada. Although this legislation passed the House, it never came to a vote in the Senate. Similar legislation was again introduced in the current session (H.R. 267 in the House, S. 59 in the Senate). Originally, this legislation called for adding well over 500,000 acres of BLM lands to the Toiyabe National Forest. About half of this land is in the Spring Mountains near Las Vegas and the remainder along the "Sierra Front" near the California border, between Reno on the north and the White Mountains on the South. Many of the areas proposed for transfer are areas popular with recreationists from Las Vegas and Reno.

Up to this point, the attitudes of most Nevada conservationists toward the "Enhancement Bill" ranged from lukewarm support to relative indifference. However, when "enhancement" was added, at the last minute, to Bilbray's wilderness bill, many conservationists began to have second thoughts. The reason was that, with virtually no advance notice, another 312,000 acres in the Hot Creek Range (as well as the adjacent Little Antelope Range and Little Fish Lake Valley) were added to the list of BLM lands to be transferred to the Toiyabe National Forest. Previously, advocates of "enhancement" never mentioned the Hot Creek Range. Its sudden appearance in the bill is curious, to say the least. In fact, some Nevada conservationists think the addition of the Hot Creeks was purely at the request of the Forest Service, in effect, a "land grab." Perhaps it's only coincidence, but a House staff member, Jim Bradley (who works for Rep. Bruce Vento), used to be the public affairs officer for the Toiyabe National Forest.

The Hot Creeks lie immediately east of the Monitor Range, currently a part of the Toiyabe National Forest. It is an ecologically sensitive area. Conser-



Ruby Mountains, Nevada.

Photo by Dave Foreman.

vationists are concerned because the Hot Creeks contain four Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs), and three of these are recommended as "suitable" for Wilderness by the BLM—Morey Peak, Fandango and the Antelope Range. (The fourth WSA, Rawhide Mountain, was found by BLM to be "unsuitable.")

These WSAs include a perennial stream (in the Morey Peak and Fandango areas) and a wide variety of wildlife, including Mountain Lions, Mule Deer, Bighorn Sheep, and Elk, as well as wild horses. The Antelope Range (where BLM found 83,100 acres suitable for Wilderness) contains much country never grazed by domestic livestock, as well as numerous archeological sites.

H.R. 2142 specifically states that these four WSAs are to be managed as Wilderness Study Areas under the provisions of section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) until such time as Congress either designates them Wilderness or releases them for potential development. H.R. 2142 also says that any time after enactment of the Nevada Wilderness Designation Act, but no later than 60 days after the date on which the President submits to Congress the last of the Administration's recommendations for BLM Wilderness (which is supposed to be no later than 1991, according to FLPMA), the Secretary of Agriculture is to submit to the President and Congress recommendations for (or against) Wilderness designations for the WSAs which would be transferred from BLM to the Forest Service under the Act. Since section 603(c) provides the guidelines which the BLM is already using for interim management of Wilderness Study Areas, it might seem that the fate of these areas will be unaffected by their transfer to the Forest Service. But most Nevada conservationists are not so sure.

Nevada conservationists are almost unanimous in their view that statewide, the BLM has been doing a better job of protecting Wilderness Study Areas than has the Forest Service. They also agree that the BLM has been more generous in its Wilderness recommendations than has the Forest Service. Therefore, they are worried that transfer of the Hot Creek Range and surrounding areas from BLM to the Forest Service will lessen the chances, in the long run, for establishment of adequate

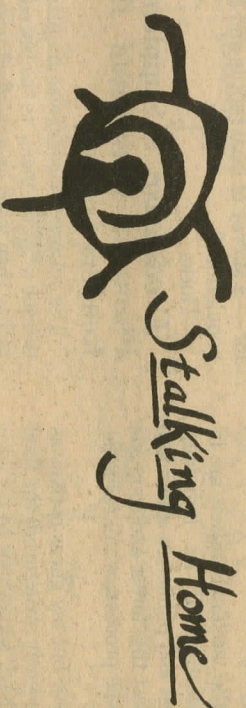
Wilderness Areas in the Morey Peak, Fandango and Antelope Range WSAs. Nevertheless, most major conservation groups are not taking a stand against the exchange. The thinking seems to be that the most important thing is to pass an acceptable statewide Wilderness bill, and if it's necessary to take "enhancement" as part of the package, so be it. (One exception is the Nevada Outdoor Recreation Association, and its outspoken and knowledgeable director Charlie Watson, which is opposing the land exchange, so long as the Hot Creek Range is included.)

Meanwhile, until the US Senate takes action, we are no closer to having a Nevada Wilderness bill than we were in the last session of Congress. Senator Harry Reid has introduced a Wilderness bill of his own, S. 1138. Reid's bill is inferior to the House bill. It leaves out three areas which are in H.R. 2142, and proposes a total acreage of only 599,000. The areas left out are Currant Mountain (one of the areas eyed by Exxon), Santa Rosa (a mountain range in the Humboldt National Forest north of Winnemucca), and the Schell Creek Range (Reid apparently left out this last area in deference to some constituents in Ely who supported him on the Great Basin National Park issue but who don't want Wilderness designation for the Schell Creeks). On the plus side, Reid's bill designates a 26,000-acre Mt. Rose Wilderness, something that's not in the House bill. Field hearings on Reid's bill are supposed to be held in May.

So far, the land exchange has not been tied to Reid's Wilderness bill. A separate bill, S. 59, sponsored by Reid and Senator Chic Hecht (R-NV), calls for the transfer of over 500,000 acres of BLM lands to the Forest Service. This bill deals with the Spring Mountains and the Sierra Front, but as yet the Hot Creek Range is not part of the package. To this extent, S. 59 is not especially objectionable to Nevada conservationists, but the bill does contain unacceptable language regarding water rights, language which is not in H.R. 2142. This language would deny to the federal government reserved water rights in the newly designated National Forest lands (and would also relinquish existing water rights on the small amount of National Forest lands being transferred to the BLM).

What is likely to happen to Nevada Wilderness? The feeling among most Nevada conservationists seems to be that this session of Congress may provide the best opportunity to pass a National Forest Wilderness bill. Even the advent of a Democratic administration in Washington (which is by no means assured) won't necessarily improve the prospects for Wilderness in Nevada, since the Democratic leadership would defer to the wishes of Democrats in the Nevada delegation, none of whom support as much Wilderness as conservationists would like. Yet even H.R. 2142 is inadequate, and Reid's Senate bill is far worse. Nevada conservationists may have erred when they made their "reasonable" 1.5 million-acre proposal, since this proposal already excluded a number of deserving areas (for example, the Copper Mountain area in the Humboldt National Forest of northeastern Nevada is highly regarded by Elko conservationists, yet does not appear in the Nevada conservationists' proposal) and truncated acreage for other areas. Yet the politicians (as might be expected) only looked on the conservationists' proposal as a basis for further "compromise."

What should be done? Readers interested in learning more about



Springtime in the West Fork

by Ed Grumbine

There is no canyon like the West Fork anywhere in the canyonslands of southern Utah. Its mouth is utterly stark, a broad wash ringed with sandstone towers and absolutely dry. In spring, the wet green season, tufts of dry grass trace circles through sand in their search for water. I am not sure of where they find it. The desert wind prods them on, accompanied at times by dark thunderclouds, lightning, and brief squalls of rain. Yet the rain must wait for miles before it can gather into pools up canyon. Only in summer flash floods does water ever skim the mouth of the West Fork.

I have spent parts of seven springs exploring the West Fork. Though near a main route of backcountry foot travel, I have seen only one person there aside from my university students. Maybe thirty people a year travel into its long wild upper reaches, home of cougar and coyote.

Yesterday, Beth and I left our field studies group and went searching for spring up the West Fork. Having been hiking for a week, we knew the green advance to be early. On south facing talus, desert mallows are blooming orange and barrel cacti buds flame red in close-knit clusters. Already we have reveled in warm nights as well as days.

A few miles up canyon the Cedar Mesa rocks close in and the West Fork becomes water-pooled, stitched with rush and horsetail, shaded with unfolding cottonwood. The new leaves are half-way out. Last year we had to wait until near the end of April to feel the first leaf-shadow.

Knowledge of the canyon comes in bits and pieces.

We stalk a lone Yellow Rumped Warbler hunting insects in a cottonwood. Dropping down to sagebrush, edging new territory, the warbler is chased by a male Say's Phoebe. Birds, even the breeding phoebe, are drifting forms. Few winter in the West Fork, and the migrational rhythm has just begun.

Crouched over a pool we watch two Woodhouse's Toads mating. The male mounts the female from the rear and holds on for hours as his partner lays long necklaces of eggs. He releases a cloud of sperm over the fresh jewels, and backwaters blossom with the delicate strands. At night we go to sleep surrounded by the ancient amphibian chorals.

By a jump of purple sandstone, stretching out of old flood deborts, we find a grey-stemmed clump of *Cercocarpus*.

Nevada's National Forest wildlands should contact the Sierra Club's Northern California/Nevada Field Office (5428 College Ave., Oakland, CA 94618; 415-654-7847). The Sierra Club has a 5-minute sound film of the proposed Arc Dome Wilderness which they will loan to interested parties. However, time is of the essence, since action on the Senate version of the Wilderness bill may occur at any time. Write your US Senators and tell them that all Nevada roadless lands should be protected as Wilderness. At the very least, the following areas should be added to S. 1138: Schell Creek Range, Santa Rosa, Currant Mountain, Excelsior, Toiyabe Crest, Sweetwater Mountains, Pearl Peak and Elk Mountain. Tell them that Current Peak, Grant Range, and Quinn Canyon Range should *not* be reduced in size to accommodate Exxon's wishes, as was done in the House of Representatives. Tell them that you do not want the Hot Creek Range added to the lands being exchanged by S. 59, and that you want the language in S. 59 denying the Forest Service reserved water rights in the newly-designated National Forest lands deleted from the bill. Send a copy of the letter to your representative.

carpus, the mountain mahogany. Flower buds tip the branch ends and new leaves, reminiscent of alder, stand an inch long.

Below the jam of logs and boulders another *Cercocarpus*, the narrow-leaved species, has come down to drink of the dry crystals of the wash. On bare slickrock few shrubs are so common, so perfectly fit for burning desert life. The twigs of both species add a pungency wilder than mesquite to grilled meats.

Our lungs taste desert air and we desire cool water. Our thirst reminds us of the hot days to come, for this is only April.

We dip into a flowing pool and lay on slabs to dry. A slight pressure on my ankle announces Lizard Man. Without moving I squint at him in recognition. He senses my body heat, does not move. I shut my eyes and relax a path for him to follow. It takes him six minutes to trace a route from ankle to breast, shouldering off to my elbow, dropping back to stone. I get up completely dry.

Beth is drawing a mat of phlox, the upstream side brown from bearing the brunt of floods. Fifty flowers lift from the downstream edge of the colony.

We part and I drift down canyon. In my pocket I finger a potsherd, Kayenta Anasazi, the pattern black on white. In Salt Lake, a friend pressed it into my hand asking me to take it back to the canyons.

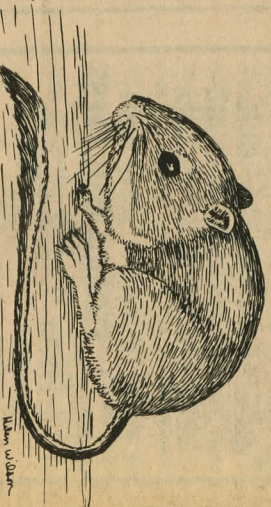
The herd comes home to the West Fork, place of warblers, sandstone needles, mating toads, and shrubs with narrow leaves, gifts of encounter in this dry country.

I too bear a gift of return.

The Anasazi hunted the West Fork, grew diminutive corn and beans. They left their mark on canyon walls, under hidden overhangs and alcoves.

Up a certain side canyon I return in spring and bury the sherd by a painted wall where no one knows the genus or species but yet, through the bones, discovers Place.

The West Fork in spring, new buds, returning birds, breaks this news to me.



ARMED WITH VISIONS

Poetry and artwork should be sent to Art Goodlines, Box 1008, Telluride CO 81435, although you should know that we are several years worth of visions in arrears and only the indispensably exquisite will jump ahead of the long line.

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Truth & Witnesses

-from *Drawknife* (1985)

If you feel it
believe it.
If you see it
believe half of it.
If you heard about it
then you just heard about it.

Doc Dachtler
Grass Valley

Night Hiking

When the full moon rose
the three of us were
half-way up the steep side
of Balsalm Mountain.
No flashlights, talking
to keep our nerve up
of what meant most to us,
we climbed single file hard
uphill through virgin
hemlock forests, the breath
burning in our throats.
Resting, we fell silent
and heard how the mountain
sings at night, how the falling
stream cut below the high path
struck music from the rocks.

Michael Perkins
Glendale

Hiding

I'm tucked away now
From the rest of the crazy world
Looking out over the mountains
Beyond the river below me
I'm not so afraid of the world anymore
Because although I know it's still out there
There is all this peace around me
Keeping me hid
I'm safe

Laura Ramnarace
Ilfeld

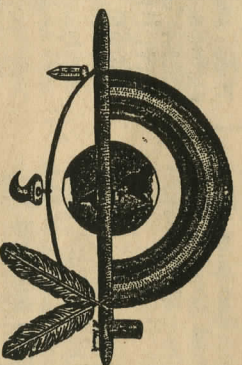
Forgive me
that I choose to pay homage
beneath the pines
rather than under cathedral ceilings.
but I'd rather hear the birds
and wind as it whistles through the trees.
I'd rather worship beneath the clouds.
A weathered stone is more comfort to me
than a cushioned pew.

Dee Sadauskas
Morris Plains

Clear Cut

Just once
I'd like to see
one tree
among the silent ranks
awaiting chainsaw death
yank a root
from the ground
and kick a logger
a good one
right
in the seat
of his workpants

Ruth Gow
Sequoia



The Revolution at the Zoo

Trained to bark, the seal sings
Falsetto near the closing time.
The penguin sprouts most comely wings.
The gator carpets over the slime.
Sing long and loud, sing every way,
"Long live the revolution!"
The leopard casts a bust in clay.
The chimp perfects his elocution.

Gregory McNamee
Tucson

Birth

my first stars.
my first memories.
close by to stonehenge
cow's cream warm
on strawberries still dewy, plucked in the dawn.
my first poem.
My parents gone off to London ...

crying
to dampen the fire in my heart
the loneliness in my child soul
standing in my crib
looking out into the night
seeing stars counting the dark
feeling them blink at me and comfort me
like a heavy blanket
woven in the mills of Glasgow
one side white wool, the other side black wool.
roses in the garden, living roses
quivering under the raindrops
reflecting the rainbow
caressing the earth
blanketed by green and
all the other colors given to us ...
All the colors given, all the songs
arising
here on earth, here on earth.
Our place of birth.

Judy Radspliner

The Bell Tolls

They slip quietly into extinction.
Little fragile ones,
Dusky seaside sparrows,
Mission blue butterflies.
Great peaceful giants,
Elephants, whales.
Earth's jubilant mosaic,
Dimming.
We have,
As sharks in a blood frenzy
Drawn in for the kill,
Put a price
On all that is bright and beautiful.
Ivory, fur, flesh, feathers.
As moneylenders in the temple
Life is our stock exchange.
I would,
With the heaviness of my pain,
With the flood of my tears,
Purge Earth.
I would make the forests green again.
Cleanse the oceans
Wash the clouds and the winds.
And, in the ecstasy of love,
Listen to the Earth sing again.

Mary de La Valette
Peabody

Pollution

those who love the Earth love the Land
those who love the Land love the Water
those who love the Water love the Air
those who love the Air love the Earth

Misha Cadaxa
Tucson

Tennile

In a logged over meadow
looking down into the mouth
of the valley at dusk
it is quiet here
but for the sound
of the on coming wind
in the stunt growth fir
the long crease
that Suicide Creek makes
toward the dim lights
on the Umpqua river
falls away into shadow
there is still red sky
to the west
where the sun parts again
the logger's slash
far toward Coos Bay
they have left nothing here
but the names
and this brain like silence

Stephen Meadows
Santa Cruz



Earth First!

Men with pith helmets and nets
Are stalked by butterflies
And bitten to death

Daniel Remington
Deer Lodge



EARTH FIRST! TRINKETS & SNAKE OIL

DON'T DELAY-DO IT TODAY!
SURE IT'S PAINFUL - BUT THINK OF IT
AS A VACCINATION AGAINST LOGGING.



BECAUSE WILDERNESS IS RAPIDLY DISAPPEARING
IMMUNIZE YOUR FAVORITE FOREST!

**DON'T DELAY
- DO IT TODAY!**

This tree-spiking poster is sure to infuriate Freddie when affixed with flour paste or stapled to their campground bulletin boards. 8 1/2 x 11" copy for copying free with SASE.

BE CAREFUL WITH CHAIN SAWS



ONLY YOU CAN PREVENT CLEAR CUTS!

**SMOKEY
THE BEAR
CHAINSAW
LETTER**

For posting on Freddie bulletin boards at campgrounds or... This 8 1/2 x 11 inch poster tells it like it is. Send us a SASE (self addressed, stamped envelope) and we'll send you a free copy suitable for copying at your local xerox machine.

**SMOKEY
& FRIENDS
COLORING PAGE**

For kids of all ages or for posting at Freddie bulletin boards. One side has the standard Freddie "Smokey's Friends Don't Play With Matches" cartoon to color; the reverse has the unauthorized "Smokey's Friends Play With Chainsaws." A good 8 1/2 x 11" copy suitable for xeroxing free with a SASE.



CAMO CAPS

We've got a variety of camouflage baseball caps. They come in either woodland or desert camo, 100% cotton or mesh backs. They all have adjustable tabs so one size fits all. The EFi fist logo and the words "EARTH FIRST!" are printed in black. Be sure to specify what style you want or we'll send you what we have most of. \$8 postpaid.



**NON-CAMO
CAPS**

For you non-militaristic types out there, we now have a non-camouflage cap — the fist and "Earth First!" in black ink on a tan cotton cap with either cloth or mesh back. One size fits all. \$8 postpaid



NEW MUSIC

Dakota Sid "No Mercy"

Dakota Sid's latest (and best!) album features the powerful song "Greenfire" created on EFi roadshows along with the hit of the '87 Round River Rendezvous "It's All Bullshit!" Also includes "Their Brains Were Small And They Died," "It's All Right Kid," "Expanding Universe," "Redwood," "2187," "The Seed," "Smoke," "No Mercy," "Trouble Deep," and "Nirvana City Blues." \$10 postpaid first class mail.

Austin Lounge Lizards "Creatures From the Black Saloon" \$9 postpaid.

Darryl Cheney "I Had To Be Born This Century" \$9 postpaid.

Lone Wolf Circles "Pull Circle" \$10 postpaid.

Lone Wolf Circles "Tierra Primera!" "The Deep Ecology Medicine Shows." \$10 postpaid.

Dakota Sid "... For The Birds" \$9 postpaid.

Greg Keeler "Songs of Fishing, Sheep and Guns in Montana" \$9 postpaid.

Greg Keeler "Talking Sweet Bye & Bye" \$9 postpaid.

SILENT AGITATORS

Fun to stick anywhere — bar bathrooms, Freddie offices, trail registers... wherever the evil ones need to know that we are about and watching.

EARTH FIRST! FISTS

Green EFi fist logo with words "EARTH FIRST! No compromise in defense of Mother Earth" in red ink. 1 1/2 inch diameter circles. 30 for \$1.25 postpaid.

ANTI-GRAZING

A grazing cow and barbed wire with the universal "no" slash, and the words "Free Our Public Lands!" and "Stop Destructive Welfare Ranching End Public Lands Livestock Grazing." 1 1/2 inch diameter circles. 30 for \$1.25 postpaid.

COORS

Spread the word on these villains. Black words on green stickers. 2 x 3 inch rectangles. 10 for \$1.25 postpaid.

Coors is Anti-Earth
Coors is Anti-Women
Coors is Anti-Labor
AND IT TASTES AWFUL!
BOYCOTT COORS

"TOOLS"

The late John Zaele's Monkeywrench and Warclub design is back by popular demand. Brown design with "Earth First!" in green on 1 1/2 inch diameter white circles. 30 for \$1.25 postpaid.

**EARTH FIRST!
EMBROIDERED
PATCHES**

This embroidered patch features the green fist and the words "EARTH FIRST!" and "No Compromise." Green and black on a white 3" diameter round patch. \$3.50 postpaid.

**HAYDUKE LIVES
EMBROIDERED
PATCHES**

These are black 3 inch diameter round embroidered patches with a red monkeywrench and the words HAYDUKE LIVES in red. \$3.50 postpaid.



WINDOW STICKERS

EARTH FIRST! FIST Green EFi fist with the words "EARTH FIRST! No compromise in Defense of Mother Earth" in green on a 3 inch diameter white vinyl circle. 4 for \$1 postpaid.

NO COWS Cow and barbed wire in black with "universal no" red slash and circle. Words: Free Our Public Lands! Stop Destructive Welfare Ranching End Public Lands Livestock Grazing. 3 inch diameter white vinyl circle. 6 for \$1 postpaid.



BELLANE May 1, 1986 (Vol.VI, No. V) EFF Utah BLM Wilderness Proposal; EFF Griz Recovery Plan; Why Grizzlies Die in Ysteme. Number 1

Reviews new books on Mur; The Future Of
wrenching.
LITURGICAL August 1, 1986 (Vol. VI, No. VII)
Bridge Action: 1986 RER: Volcano
Dammy, YWA, Glacier Park, Griz, John Seed on Indian
Jenny, British Columbia, Wilherness: VI, 1986
Reviews new books on Mur; The Future Of
wrenching.
LITURGICAL August 1, 1986 (Vol. VI, No. VII)
Bridge Action: 1986 RER: Volcano
Dammy, YWA, Glacier Park, Griz, John Seed on Indian
Jenny, British Columbia, Wilherness: VI, 1986

LUUGHNAADH August 1, 1986 (Vol. VI, No. VII)
Fishing Bridge Action; 1986 RRR; Yellowstone:
elkcountry, TWA; Glacier Park Griz; John Seed on Indian;
rde Damm; British Columbia Wilderness. Whelms

date; Malaysian Park; Owyhee Mountains; Romancing Planet; Wilderness in Me; World Rainforest Report #7; ceasefire vs. The Bomb; Killing Wilderness; Mares on Archy; Abbey on Anarchy; Guit of Two Cuddles

LABON September 23, 1986 (Vol VI, No. VIII) 3
 nation & Justice; Reviews of *Grizzly in Southwest*,
Modern Crisis; Chim Blea on Babes, Ned Ludd on Effective
 Spiking.

phed in Faroes; Wyoming Oil Protest; Mining Threatens Wilderness System; Alberta Kills Griz; Sheep Kill Grizzlies; Mining in Yellowstone; Exxon in Northwoods; Wenatchee Protest; EFP Snails Illegally at Grand Canyon

ndation; Ohio Wilderness Recovery; NABC II; Virginia Wilderness; John Zaeit In Memorium; World Rainforest tort #8; Los Padres NF Wilderness; Nukes in Bavaria; in Capitol Reef NP. Wild. D.

tainable Agriculture?; Noss on Wilderness Recovery; Rustic Range Management; Lone Wolf Circles reviews Wolf, Bill Oliver, Greg Keeler, and Nightcap cassettes; Wolf of Gary L. Ambrose reviews

MHAIN November 1, 1986 (Vol. VII, No. 1) World
Protests, Four Notch Godzilla, E! NM BLM
Mass Proposed V.I. ...
... name.
Lawless poetry; Ask Ned Ludd; Deep

Artesian Wells, Kaibab NP, Grand Canyon Uranium,
Artesian Scopes, New England Rendezvous, California
Rendezvous, Technology Free Zones, Inyo Ski Area,
Yellowstone Griz March, Fishing Bridge, Nevada
Rendezvous, Nevada

ology & Mortality, Shays Rebellion, Predator Control, Frome on Denali, Grey Seals, Gaia Meditations, Devall Environmental Agenda for Future." Zu Zai's Close

Reviews of *Working the Woods*, *Working the Sea*, *The Kindling*, *Dwellers in the Land*, *Killing the Waters*, *Conserving Biological Diversity in NFs*

December 21, 1986 (Vol. VII, No. II) Road Frezzy
Raid on Reykjavik, Lisa Bruhn, Texas
Grand Canyon Demo, Old Growth Redwoods
Condor Action, California Desert, Mendocino

Idofado N., Alaska Park Wilderness Studies, Four
Suits, Arctic Wildlife Refuge, Foreman/Peacock/
review Alston Chase's *Playing God in Yellowstone*,
#8, Aboriginal Dreaming, Wuerthner on Old Growth

America. From The Bluff, Schmookler to the West Coast, Wuerthner on Wilderness Management, Ned Felt on Fire, David Haenke on Bioregionalism & EFL, and for the Wilderness, Freddie Pot Coms Danzow to

BRIGID February 2, 1987 (Vol. VII, Sally Bell Redwoods Saved, Grizzly Delisting, Mine Stopped in W1, Griz & ORVs, Rocky Mountain Oil Wells, OLE Powerline (NM), Cauld of Reef NP

Condor Capture, NM Eff., Four Notch (TX), NF, White Mt NF, Inyo NF, Ecosystems, Gila Trout Restoration, World Bank Demos, Panther Restoration, Controlled Burning

d, Stoddard on "Progress," Dian Fossey, LWC on "Range Conversion, Equilibrium in Ecosystems, & Wilderness, Leonard Peltier, Sea Shepherd Saga, to Watson, Robin Wood, Billboards, Canada

of Full Circle, Desu Uzala, Wilderness
ties, Pope & New Apocalypse, Should Trees Have
Winterkill, Chaco Coal Scandal.
AR March 20, 1987 (Vol VII No. IV) 1987

anyon Denver Action, Bugis Cargis, Douglas
Closed, Wolves: BC-NM-WI, Montana Wilderness,
Mountain Lions, Mt. Diablo Grazing, LA EFF,
Olympics, Rhuk, Rat, N

Two Forks, Idaho, Clearwater NF, made on Iceland, Montana Wilderness Vision,

Wilderness, MWA Wimps, Forest Service Lies, in Africa, Overpopulation & Sourdough, Foreman Passion Courage, Overpopulation & Genetic Engineering

Reviews of *Reclams of Beauty, On Seeing Muir Among the Animals, Wolf of Shadows, Anarchy*

NE May 1, 1987 (Vol. VII, No. V) Grand Canyon
Kalmiopsis Action, White Mt NF Smog, CA
ions M, G

Stopper, Florida Stinkholes, Seal Slaughter, Brite Whaling, Arctic NWR, Tongass NF, Six Coca Cola in Belize, WRR #9, Wuertner on

elves, Inco American Wilderness, Appalachian
ness Vision, Is Deep Ecology Deep Enough?,
Environmentalism, Population & AIDS,
June 21, 1987 (Vol. VII, No. VI) MAXXAM

Cherryberry Liberation Front, Washington EFL
 Climopis Actions, Two Forks Dam (CO), Last
 Santa Rosa Sewage, Mountain Lions: CA-NM-AZ,
 RVs, Burr Trail, Mt. Graham Red Squirrel

Rendezvous, Council of All Beings, Penan,
Pacific Driftnets, Whopper Stopper, California
Proposal, Grand Canyon Uranium Map, SW
Side of Wolf Return, Animas Mts (NMD) Indian

Deer in Panama, Deer & Wolves, Wolverines, teens-Deep Ecology-Animal Rights, Mark proposed, Gary Snyder: Alaska, Lone Wolf Circles Poetry, Nagasaki on Snikine, Potomac

Reviews "The Mission," Reviews of Idaho
Ranges, State of the World, Birds of Prey,
Moving, Bombs in Backyard, Cailliac Desert.
SADH August 1, 1987 (Vol. VII, No. VII)

on Uranium, Kalmiopsis Shutdown, Bruce
Mc (NM), Yellowstone Griz, Biotech in
Dawson Damns (WA), Arches NP Burning, EFT
Project, Seed Road Show, M-1.

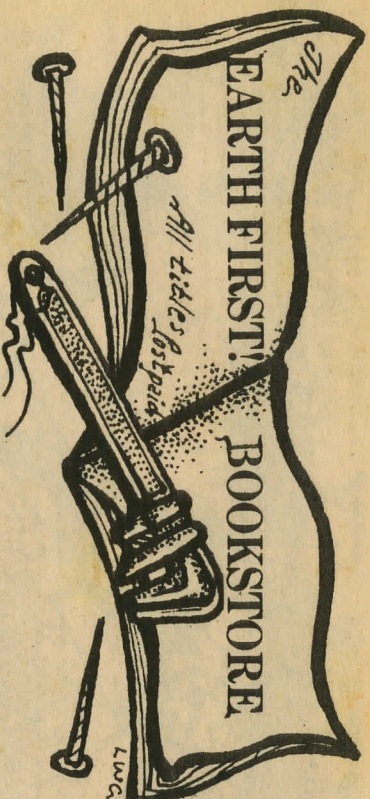
Prescott NF, MAXXAM Redwoods, 87 RRR, Wuerthner on Ecological Indian, Foreman on um, Chim Blea on Spirituality, Conservation Mail Rolition of Science

Deep Ecology, Species & Standing, Bearshit Wolf Circles on Orta Music and Paul Winter, & Deep Ecology, Reviews of *Eyes of Fire*,

September 23, 1987 (Vol. VII, No. VIII)
the Climbers, Washington Old Growth, Elwha
Washington Griz Road Closures, San Bruno
AM Street Ditch

Angaroo Court, Return of the Wolf, Elk Mt. Swap, Maasai, Wolf at the Door (short story), Police Lands!, Grazing Action, Anarchists vs.

George Sessions on The New Age, Gary Snyder on Zen Buddhism, Prioritize Letter Writing, Drawing the



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NEW BOOKS

CADILLAC DESERT

"The American West and Its Disappearing Water" by Marc Reisner. Meticulously researched and remarkably readable, this is the epic story of America's water "development" and a fine history of the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Corps of Engineers. It features engineering "triumphs" and dam failures, irrigated deserts and poisoned water tables, along with a cast of thousands ranging from thugs like William Mulholland who brought Los Angeles water from the Owens Valley, to evil bureaucrats like Floyd Dominy who literally screwed himself out of his job as Commissioner of Reclamation, to phony environmental politicians like Mo Udall, Cecil Andrus and Dick Lamm, to heroes like David Brower. An essential primer for anyone interested in Western water issues (reviewed in *EFF*, Litha 1987). Paperback, 582 pages, \$11 postpaid.

THE WHISPER BEHIND THE WIND

By Walkin' Jim Stoltz. A collection of poetry by a longtime *EFF* musician. These are words inspired by open skies, wild creatures, and cross-country hikes longer than most of us will ever attempt. Songs from the heart and the land. Paperback, 44 pages, \$7.50 postpaid.

COMPANION TO A SAND COUNTY ALMANAC

"Interpretive & Critical Essays" edited by J. Baird Callicott. Aldo Leopold perhaps thought harder than anyone else in 20th century America about wilderness and our relationship to it. His posthumously published book *A Sand County Almanac* ranks as the finest discussion of conservation ever written. In this collection of essays by leading historians and conservation thinkers, Professor Callicott has produced a sustained study of Leopold from perspectives of art, philosophy, history and social commentary. An excellent book. Paperback, 308 pages, \$14.50 postpaid.

FEAR AT WORK

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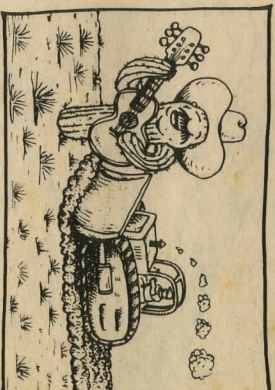
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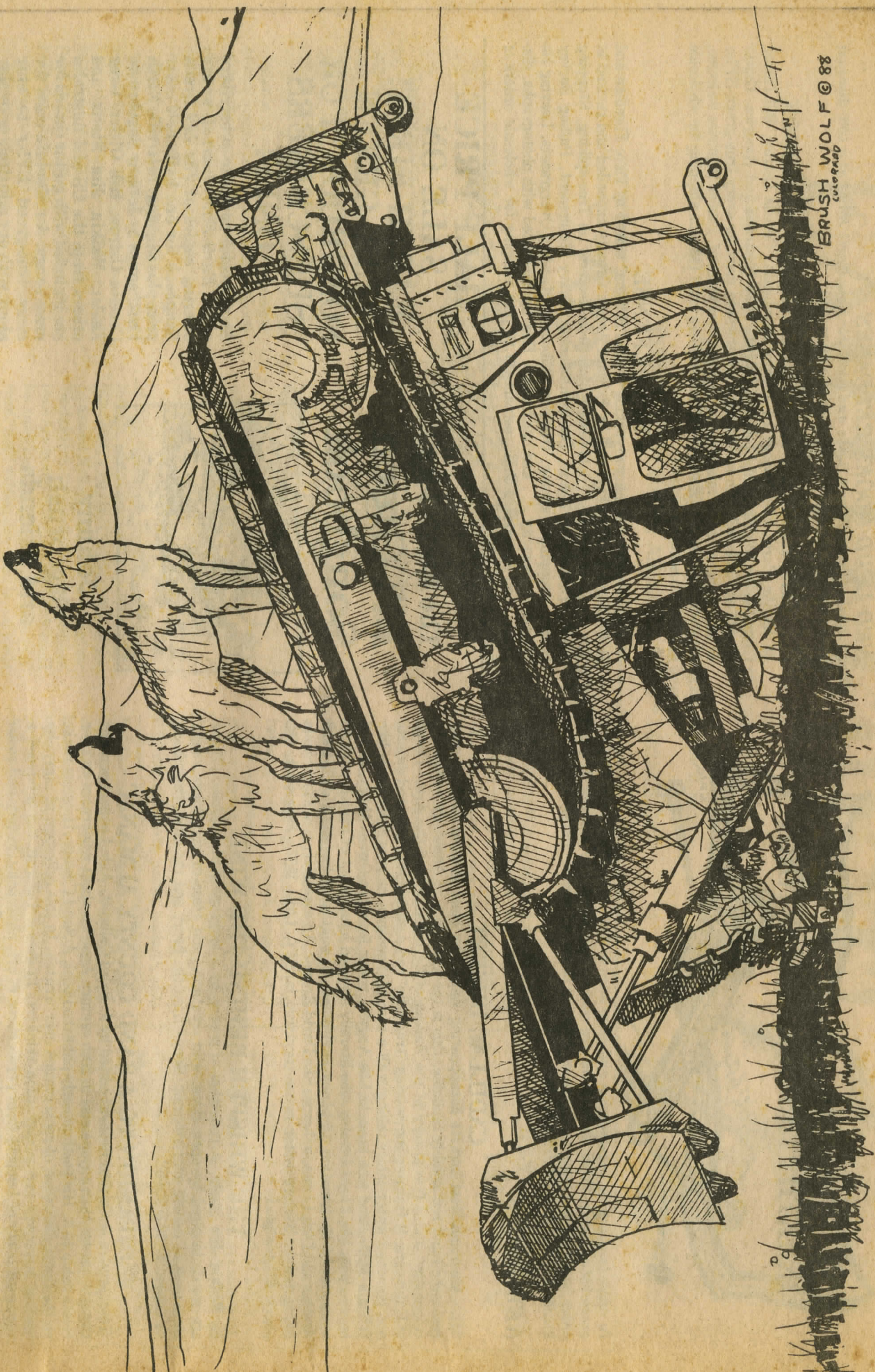
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